

UN Council In Session **On Golan U.S. Would Back**

Limited Rebuke

emergency session Wednesday at Syria's request to consider action against Israel for its sudden annex-ation of the Golan Heights.

In Washington, officials said the United States would support a condemnation of Israel if it was not "too shrill" and if it did not call for sanctions against the Jewish state.

The U.S. representative to the UN, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, and aides discussed the proposed UN resolution Tuesday with Arab na-tions. They were seeking a formula to permit the United States to join the expected near-unanimous con-demnation of the Israeli action.

Syria asked the council to declare Monday's decision by the Is-raeli parliament "null and void" and give Israel one week to rescind it. If Israel does not meet the deadline, the Syrians demanded, the council should impose sanctions against the Jewish state.

"Not Appexation"

Israeli officials contended that the legislation - pushed through the Knesset, Israel's parliament, in six hours by Prime Minister Menachem Begin - was not outright annexation because it stopped short of applying Israeli sovereign-ty to the region it captured from Syria in the 1967 war.

If the United States votes to condemn its ally, it would be the second such move in six months. On June 19, the United States joined in a unanimous Security Council resolution condenning Israci --- without sanctions --- for its June 7 attack on Iraq's Osirak nuclear reactor.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger said Tuesday that Israel's more was "clearly a violation of the United Nations [Middle East] resolutions and therefore the Camp David agree-



Outside Solidarity's offices in Warsaw, a man kissed the ground and a woman fell to her knees in reaction to a speech Sunday by Archbishop Jozef Glemp urging Poles to avoid bloodshed in the crisis caused by the army takeover. The picture was made in New York from TV news film.

Polish Troops Said to Crush Warsaw Worker Resistance

From Agency Dispatches LONDON -- Polish troops have fushing out striking workers from key centers of resistance, diplo-matic sources said Wednesday.

Quoting reports from what they described as highly reliable observ-ers, the sources said the army had

apparently crushed the main oppo-sition forces that had been holding out since martial law was imposed Sunday. "This was done very efficiently

and, as far as can be seen, without hloodsbed," one of the sources said.

In Paris, however, French television Wednesday night quoted Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy as saying nine persons had been killed and 45,000 arrested since Sunday.

According to the television re-port, Mr. Mauroy gave the figures to Edmond Maire, leader of the Socialist-oriented CFDT trade union group.

The latest reports reaching Western capitals indicated the sit-

By Henry Tanner

New York Times Service

ROME - Pope John Paul II, in

his strongest statement yet abont the army's takeover in his home-

land, asked the opposing parties in

Poland on Wednesday to return to

the road of renewal and negotia-

He said the Poles, "as a nation, have the right to live their own life

and to resolve their own domestic

problems in the spirit of their own

convictions and in harmony with

their own culture and national

of violence. Hence my appeal and

my request: It is necessary to re-

sume the road of renewal which

was built by the method of dia-

He added: "These problems

cannot be resolved by the use

uation in Warsaw was stable and calm Wednesday. Official reports acknowledged, however, that strikes were continuing in the important mining dis-

Saint Anna trict of Silesia. And in Bonn, Western diplo-

Dresdner Bank says the agree-ment to reschedule Poland's 1981 debt may not be signed by the end of the year. Page 9.

mats said reports from the Polish provinces suggested that some sup-porters of the Solidarity trade union movement were still resisting outside of Warsaw.

In Rome, Foreign Minister Emi-lio Colombo of Italy, citing reports from the Italian Embassy in War-saw, told reporters after a Cabinet ting that Lech Waless, the leader of Solidarity, is under house

Pope, in Strongest Statement Yet,

Calls for Return to Polish Renewal

ion in such a dialogue and not in

He spoke in Polish, addressing a

tightly packed group of Polish men and women who stood in the midst

of about 5,000 pilgrims from other

nations attending his regular

He read from a prepared text, contrary to his habit, then repeat-

ed the message in Italian, again

reading from a text. He was inter-rupted several times by applause.

Even though most telephone and telex communications between

Poland and other countries have,

been interrupted, Vatican sources

have said that the pontiff has been

in contact with Archbishop Jozef

Glemp, the Polish primate.

Wednesday audience.

the use of violence," the pope add-

arrest outside Warsaw. Mr. Colombo said troops and police reportedly stormed Warsaw University on Tuesday, cleared out

a student dormitory and took away about 40 faculty members.

a government "find their expres- many as possible of the civil liber-sion in such a dialogue and not in ties that Polish citizens have won

A well-informed Polish source who arrived in Vienna by train resending food aid to the country was only strengthening the miliported that students were staging sit-ins at Warsaw's Church of the tary government.

He said the struggle against the government would continue until Solidarity won but that the organi-Holy Cross and the Church of Reports reaching other Western capitals said the heavy army and zation would not use the arms it had available to provoke

police presence that began Sunday appeared to be "thinning out," bloodshed estern sources said. In Moscow, Tass said Wednes-day that Polish military authorities had crushed strikes in the Baltic

ports of Gdansk and Szczecin and the southern industrial town of Wroclaw. Tass said the situation through-

out Poland was, "in the main, calm In the capital, plants and city transport are functioning normal-ly. A high discipline of the city population, tranquility and order are observed on its streets," it add-

A Solidarity official, meanwhile, urged Western governments Wednesday to make strong protests about developments in Poland instead of making half-heart-ed statements and warned that

since the creation of Solidarity.

The pope, in Wednesday's state-

ment, pointedly repeated a passage of an address in which Archbishop

Glemp described the state of siege,

proclaimed on Sunday, as "the be-

ginning of the road to violence"

and "a violation of fundamental

buman rights [which] brought with

it contempt for burnan dignity, ar-rests of innocent people and the humiliation of men of culture and

The pontiff, as on previous occa-

sions when the fate of Poland was at stake, stressed his personal com-

missiont to his homeland and

threw his prestige into the balance.

"My anxiety is once more direct-

"The stand taken so far by Western governments is rather halfhearted and not correct," said Stefan Trzcinski, deputy informa-tion officer of Solidarity in War-Saw.

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"I appeal to all men of good will to ask their governments to put pressure on the Polisb government to repeal immediately the martial law," Mr. Trzcinski said at a news conference.

The main operation against Solidarity holdouts in the capital was apparently completed Tuesday. The diplomatic sources said

their informants discounted rumors that Soviet reinforcements had landed overnight. A Soviet (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



But Israch Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Wednesday in a live television interview from Jerusalem that the annexation had. nothing to do with the Camp David agreements and said it would not disturb the peace process

"You know, the Golan Heights were never mentioned even in the Camp David accords," he said. Asked what the Reagan administration might do, Mr. Wein-berger said, "Our options are the same as they are when any other country violates international law," he said. "We can advise them and the world that we think they've acted in a way that we think is inimical to world peace and cannot have our support. On the contrary, it has our strong ob-JOCTIOD.

Mr. Weinberger held open the possibility that the United States may suspend shipment of military equipment to Israel, much as was done after the bombing of the Ira-qi reactor. But he added: "I don't think there has been real consideration of it yet."

U.S.-Israel consultations on the security cooperation agreement signed in Washington recently are scheduled to start next month, but a Pentagon spokesman, Henry Catto, said Tuesday that he had "heard nothing that would indicate that any of the meetings would be suspended or canceled."

Israeli Ambassador Ephraim Evron met Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. Tuesday to discuss the annexation and said later Mr. Haig bad given no sign the United States was considering holding up arms deliveries because ofiL

Analysts' View

As a practical matter, analysts with long experience in the Middle East believe, there is bittle the United States is likely to do that will have serious impact on U.S.-Israel relations.

Asked about the Haig-Evron meeting and President Reagan's reported anger over the annexa-tion. Mr. Shamir said, "I am sorry about this. We will try to convince the secretary and other representa-tives of the administration that out Heights, UN peacekeeping forces will subject Israeli Army deploy-ments there to regular UN inspec-tions and will consider any Israeli tives of the administration that our step was justified and necessary. It will not disturb the peace process, and I don't think it is an unfriendly step toward our friends in the United States,"

Asked what he had meant by an earlier statement that israel would not tolerate a war of attrition, Mr. Shamir said, "I think there will be quict in the Golan Heights as there is now. But if at any time the Syr-ians do anything against-us, we will take the necessary measures, of course." of course."

Asked whether Israel would abide by a 1974 cease-fire agree-ment with Syria, Mr. Shamir replied, "Of coarse. We will never take any military action that is not necessary. For us. it [the cease-fire] is valid. We are not interested inwaging war, not with Syria and not with anytody cisc."

1.1 Employees at a shipyard in Gdansk in northern Poland stood around idly after they joined a

strike on Monday following the military takeover. Some reports later said soldiers had succeeded in breaking up shipyard strikes. The picture was made from a television monitor in New York.

traditions.

possible '

and with respect for the dialogue between the military aurights of every man and every citizen. This road will not be easy, for thorities that have taken over the obvious reasons, but it is not imssible." darity, the independent labor un-"The strength and authority" of ion. It is also trying to preserve as

ed at the fatherland, at the nation whose son I am," he said. "The eyes of all the world are turned toward Poland. Our nation is the country and the leadership of Soli- object of concern and at the same time of solidarity. I thank every-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

science.'

Pope John Paul II appealing on Wednesday at the Vatican for talks to resume in Poland.



Armored personnel carriers and security jeeps held positions in front of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw on Tuesday. Reports reaching Western capitals Wednesday said the heavy army and police presence appeared to be "thinning out" and that most of the city was quiet.

either side of it, stretching west

into the Israeli-occupied area and

New Moment of Truth for Radio Free Europe U.S. Organization Believes It Is Poland's Best Source for News

By John Vinocur New York Times Service

MUNICH - It was 5 p.m., the time of day when Radio Free Europe broadcasters know they are being heard, the hour when they have what they call "twilight immunity" — atmos-pheric conditions that make their signal next to impossible to jam.

In the studio broadcasting to Poland, the news was about a U.S. State Department announcement confessing uncertainty about what was going on in the country, statements from Polish ambassadors in Paris and Madrid, and a report from a French television correspondent, now in the West, who had a firsthand account of the situation in Poland.

There were also bits and pieces quoting Warsaw Radio and a weather report: cold in Gdansk and the threat of snow in Krakow.

By Radio Free Europe's estimates - based, executives say, on surveys made by previous Polish governments — anywhere from 60 per-cent to 90 percent of the Polish population was listening to the news report. The 80 or so peo-ple who run the station's Polish-language ser-vice in Munich, with funds from the United States, feel they are offering Poles their most basic, irreplaceable source of information during the crisis.

This was not the opinion of Tass, the Soviet press agency, which took out after Radio Free Europe on Tuesday, following the traditional Soviet line that the station is a continuing source of East-West tension, a Cold War relic of shameful irresponsibility and fascistic tones.

"The Washington administration," Tass said, "has been using at full capacity the sub-versive Free Europe and Radio Liberty sta-tions under its control, which directly instigate Polish citizens to resist, even violently, the measures which are being taken by the Mili-tary Council for National Salvation to normalize the situation."

When the Tass report came over a teleprinter in the dingy newsroom bere, there was most-ly amusement. Rather than fomenting rebel-lion in Poland, an editor said, there were problems just filling out the 15-minute hourly newscasts. The inability of correspondents in Warsaw to file their reports, in particular those of the major Western news agencies that sup-ply the bulk of Radio Free Europe's source

ply the bulk of Radio Free Europe's source material, meant that the station was struggling to offer something to its listeners that they had not heard every bour for the last six. Much that was available seemed too sketchy, too vague, said James Edwards, an editor in charge of the central newsroom. Tra-velers reaching Scandinavia had tales of strikes and resistance, but they did not get on the air here: not enough substance and no combinerhere: not enough substance and no corroboration.

To a visitor in the newsroom and in the offices of the station's Polish service, Radio Free Europe appears almost obsessed with changing

the reputation for propaganda that it picked up in the 1950s and 1960s.

Although Radio Free Europe is now directly controlled by the Board for International Broadcasting, an agency appointed by the president, it was partially funded by the Central Intelligence Agency for more than two decades.

its most troubled period came in 1956, when it was accused of egging on the rebels opposing the Communist government of Hungary by offering them vague promises of Western mili-tary assistance. A West German parliamentary committee, empowered because the Radio Free Europe studios are in Munich, found later that the station had behaved responsibly; nevertheless, some members of its Hungarian staff were dismissed.

stati were dismissed. We're a model of objectivity," says the Pol-ish services director, Zygmunt Michalowski, a man whose office wall bears a plaque saying

"Its Exciting to Be Polish." Mr. Michalowski, a man who likes a bit of drama, slept in the office Sunday when the state of emergency was announced. The Polish service, which normally broadcasts 18 hours a day, was increased temporarily to a round-theclock schedule, and transmitters were added so that it could broadcast on one medium-wave and 10 shortwave frequencies.

Normally, Radio Free Europe can provide its listeners in Poland with reports on events (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Discloses Plan for Training Up to 1,600 in Salvador Military

To help combat the leftist insur-gency in El Salvador, Mr. Ikle said, the United States will begin

two training programs "as early as possible in 1982."

Budget Increase

54

He told the subcommittee that

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - A Reagan administration official has disclosed that the United States plans to train a battalion of 1,000 Salvadoran soldiers and a group of 500 to 600 Salvadoran junior officers, probably in the United States.

Fred C. Ikle, underscretary of defense for policy, also told a Sen-ate subcommittee Tuesday that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had prepared the programs were recommended by a team sent to El Salvador in September "to assist the Salvadorans in developing a national military strategy." contingency plans for U.S. military action in Central America if Presi-

Mr. Ikle also provided new dein the 1982 budget. "We will need the support of the Congress if we are going to fund this urgent need," he said. He added that the tails about what he described as Soviet and Cuban infiluration into Nicaragua and other Central American nations, asserting that the Soviet Union was spending \$3 administration would request a billion a year to support Commu-nist guerrillas in the region. supplementary appropriation of \$18 million for the training alone

and would ask for additional monin addition, Mr. Ikle criticized European allies of the United ey - the amount has not yet been

decided - for other military and States as being "much too insoucieconomic assistance. Pentagon officials said tentative ant and cavalier about the growing military threat in the Carihbean."

plans called for the infantry battalplans called for the infantry battal-ion to receive about 10 weeks of basic and advanced training at Fort Bragg, N.C. It has the instal-lations and the Spanish-speaking instructors to conduct such train-

The officials said. The officials said. The officer candidates would be trained at Fort Benning, Ga., or at the training center that the United States runs in Panama, the officials

States runs in ranama, the outcass said. The Pentagon officials said the training, which is tentatively scheduled to start the second week of January, would be less expen-sive than shipping a U.S. training team to El Salvador and building installations these it also would be installations there. It also would be politically wiser, they said, because it is less likely to arouse criticism in Latin America than doing the training there.

Mr. Ikle also discussed the ad-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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UN's Golan Heights Peace Force INSIDE Sees No Change in 1974 Accord **Marcos Machine** "as of right now" changed any-thing with respect to the UN rights in the limited forces zones.

During his 16 years in power, Philippine President Ferdi-nand Marcos has built a seem-ingly unbeatable political ma-chine. Now it is beginning to seem that the Marcos machine may have been just a bit too unbeatable. Page 5.

Shirley's SDP In less than a year, Shirley

Japan-China Deal Japan and China sign a S1.37-Page 2.

Williams and her fledgling So-cial Democratic Party have captured British hearts and headlines. An assessment of

east into the islatification of the 1973 aged to hold at the end of the 1973 war, are two "limited forces zones" of 6 and 9 miles each in which "We don't know of any plan for n change. It is an international commitment of the government, and the government respects it," a government official said. The offi-rial said that it is too early to tell In the Golan Heights, Druze alle-gance is divided following annex-

what position will be taken when the UN mandate for peacekeeping in the Golan Heights comes up for renewal next May.

However, disputes between the UN peacekeeping forces in the region and the Israeli government, particularly over somhern Leba-non, are not incommon, and UN officials said that they would be

watching the situation closely. Meanwhile, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Wednesday that despite the Syrian Cabi-net's declaration that the cease-fire

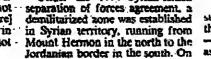
numbers and sizes of weapons are restricted. Since Israel has, in effect, asserted its sovereignty over the 15-mile-wide limited forces zone on the 1s-raeli-occupied side of the demiliwould be saying is that there is no

would be a very serious matter," a UN official said. Under the 1974 Syrian-Israeli

By William Claiborne

Washington Past Service JERUSALEM — Despite Ista-d's annexation of the Golan

attempt to interfere a violation of



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the 1974 disengagement agree-ment, UN sources said Wednesday. "We won't raise the problem un-til the problem arises, but to us, nothing has changed with the an-nexation. If Israel wants to say no more inspections," what they really

more disengagement agreement, and no more cease-fire, and it tarized zone, questions have arisen

about how the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin will treat the newly annexed area.

Israeli officials said that the issue is currently under study, but they stressed that the annexation - or "application of Israeli law." as they prefer to call it - has not ation, Israel still regards it as valid.

stion by Israel. Page 3.

has been "canceled" by the annex-

nillion agreement covering Japanese financial aid to key Chinese industrial projects.

the party and its extraordinary momentum. Insights, Page 6.

i,

dent Reagan were to order intervention

He said the programs would require an increase in the amount of money earmarked for El Salvador

Peking and Tokyo Sign an Agreement **On Huge Aid Plan**

By Henry Scott Stokes

New York Times Service TOKYO — Japan and China formally signed a S1.37-billion agreement Wednesday on Japa-nese financial aid for Chinese industrial projects. The two nations also reached

agreement on a \$275 million state credit in ven to China by Japan, the largest yen credit ever extended to a foreign government," ac-cording to a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman. (Japan has announced a program to cut its trade surplus with major trading partners, Page 9.)

Earlier this year. China sudden-ly announced the cancellation of most Japaness-financed industrial projects in China, but there has been speculation here that this was largely a factic to get money on easier terms and at lower interest rates. This is what has now been promised.

Foreign Minister Yoshio Saku-rauchi of Japan and Deputy Pre-mier Gu Mu of China also confirmed that there would be an exchange of visits by leaders of the two nations next year.

Premier Zhao Ziyang will come to Tokyo next summer, and Pre-mier Zenko Suzuki will visit Pe-king next autumn for celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Site Criticized

A Foreign Ministry official said that the credit agreement was concluded last summer by Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping of China and Japanese officials and that the signing "was not much more than a formality."

The funds will cover the first

(Continued from Page 1)

one for these expressions of soli-

darity because very often they have been expressed directly to

me." The address was the pope's third public statement on Poland in four

days. On Sunday he appealed to

his countrymen to pray and to re-main peaceful and declared that

"Polish blood cannot be spilled.

Too much was spilled during the

On Monday evening, when sev-

U.S. Revises Plan

On Refugee Camp

WATERTOWN, N.Y. - Plans

to use an Army winter training

post for Haidan and Cuban refu-

The Associa

Second World War."

at Baoshan near Shanghai by Nip-pon Steel Corp., due for comple-tion by 1985, and a petrochemical complex, the official said.

The Baoshan project is seen bere as a symbol of Chinese and Japa-nese industrial cooperation. The site chosen for the project has been criticized hy some Japanese au-thorities, hut officials have defended the decision.

"Baoshan should be finished, at least the first stage, by 1985 as scheduled," said an official who asked that be not be named. "Nip-pon Steel, the main contractor and supervisor, says that the site problem was solved and that the project has good prospects."

"One problem that was raised by critics is that sand carried by the Yangtze River will silt up the site and prevent access by cargo ships," be said, "but that's only a hazard over 100 years or so, ex-perts told us. In the short run, it's not a real issue."

Commodity Credits

The 300-billion-yen aid package includes 130 billion yen in com-modity credits, another 100 billion yen in suppliers credits and 70 billion yen from Japanese commercial banks.

The aid agreements were concluded at a meeting at which Mr. Sakurauchi was accompanied by four other senior Cabinet ministers and Mr. Gu was flanked by six

Cabinet members from Peking, in-cluding Foreign Minister Huang Hua. This was the second of what were intended to be annual ministerial conferences, largely formal occasions designed to stress the importance of relations between

won the solidarity of the world.

He used the word solidarity six

times in the short address, and his

listeners thought that he did so to

express his own identification with the embattled Solidarity union. Many of the organization's leaders

Prelates here are deeply con-scious of the fact that Pope John

Paul's own prestige and, to some extent, his future effectiveness as a

world spiritual leader are tied to

the present Polish drama. He has

devoted much attention to Poland

during the first three years of his pontificate.

have been detained.

stage of construction of a steel mill the two countries.

Pope Calls for Resumption

Of Negotiations in Poland

NO DE LOS WHE STARTED error and states A schoolboy in Leszno, southwest Poland, carries a Christmas

parcel of food distributed by a West German Red Cross truck convoy Monday. The Red Cross delivered about 80 tons of food collected by a Stuttgart newspaper. It was the first Western convoy to enter Poland since the declaration of martial law.

Polish Army Said to Crush Main Resistance in Warsaw

(Continued from Page 1) strike.

source did confirm that Soviet transport planes have landed in Poland, but denied that there were any troop movements involved. "This is oot like transport

planes arriving into Czechoslova-kia in 1968," the source said, referring to the massive movement of troops into that country to crush the reform movement known as the "Prague Spring." The source said the planes arriv-

eral thousand young people went to St. Peter's Square to sing Polish ing in Poland were carrying "sup-plies" but did oot reveal their nabymns and pray for Poland, the pope made an impromptu appear-ance at his window and declared that the Polish people in their fight for their inalienable rights had ture.

Status Raised Slightly

In Brussels, NATO sources said Soviet troops have raised their state of alertness slightly along the Polish frontier, but there appears to have been oo sharp increase in Soviet military activity there.

The reports received in the West. European capitals suggested that lower-echelon Solidarity members had gone underground-and were preparing to regroup. Top leaders reportedly have been detained or are under house arrest.

The diplomatic sources said the army had cleared out protesters from the Ursus tractor plant in Warsaw, the university and the polytechnic institute in what was de-

of thousands of workers were on In Washington, the Reagan ad-ministration Wednesday restricted the movements of Polish diplomats ments. in the United States and expressed its "great concern" over the situation in Poland. In announcing the restricoons on Polish diplomats, Dean Fischer,

State Department spokesman, said the United States was re-sponding in kind to the placing of guards Tuesday outside U.S. diplo-matic offices in Warsaw. Krakow and Poznan.

Mr. Fischer expressed serious concern about the large number of people reported arrested since Sunday.

He also said that if reports were true that Mr. Walesa "is not a free agent ... it will be hard to recon-cile" this with the Polish govern-ment's expressed commitment to the reform process and to finding political solutions.

The administration also said for the first time Wednesday that Po-land's actions apparently were the direct result of Soviet pressure.

At the same time, the administration said Soviet military intervention in Poland would have "a severe and lasting effect on East-West relations."

Radio repeated

Salvador Officers, Soldiers (Continued from Page 1)

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tingency plans.

1962 missile crisis.

serted that "Soviet advisers are deeply involved in directing the efministration's belief that there is a military threat from Cuba and Ni-

we are developing the necessary

contingency plans to respond as required and appropriate to fur-

ther military threats and acts of ag-

Policy Departure

from the usual U.S. policy of re-

fraining from discussing con-

Mr. Ikle said that Cuba, which

bors of the diplomats here. As long as there is no evidence of overt So-

pic, as well as their institutions and what is today the heritage of a great European nation, that they will find, free of any interference or pressure, the solution to their own problems through the under-standing of all of their citizens," Mr. de Commines said.

(Continued from Page 1)

By James M. Markham

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1981

New York Times Service MADRID - With the military MADRID — with the minitary crackdown in Poland casting a long shadow over the deliberations of the Madrid conference on détente and human rights, the United States and the Soviet Un-ion welcomed Wednesday a compromise document offered hy eight neutral states as a possible basis for successfully ending the year-

journ or end.

ic language of the Helsinki Final Act of 1975, which has been under Act of 1975, which has been linder review here by its 35 signatory states, the so-called "neutral pa-per" pulls together the strands of painfully negotiated general agree-ment on issues ranging from East-West economic comperation to the West economic cooperation to the

act; their purpose is to prevent a surprise military attack in Europe. The Soviet Union has attempted

U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, in the zone that would be covered by the post-Madrid gathering. The conference would oblige partici-pating countries to give advance notification of military move-

But the Americans and Canadians, supported by the other NATO nations, have rebuffed the Soviet demands, and the neutral paper only covers some Atlantic maneuvers "insofar as these activides constitute a part of activides in Ешгоре.

sion Wednesday. Both sides have been reluctant to be seen to be sa-botaging hopes for advancing what is called "the Helsinki process" which is extremely important to a

inside the country that come faster and more completely than those delivered by the state radio. This was the case during the summer of 1980, when strikers in the Gdansk shipyards listened to the radio as if Radio Free Europe quotes it now the same way it reports on the weather, but the circumstances for it were the voice of ultimate objectivity. The technique involves us-ing reports from Western news

agencies and monitoring all the

reporting, the editors say, are more difficult than they were at the time of the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 or in any other period of unrest in Poland since 1956. Polish state radio transmissions. These regional stations, taken As an indication of how serious-Land Reform in El Salvador

forcibly retaken by former landlords.

cast to Poland and whether it was true that the station referred to the WASHINGTON -- The land The Rev. Ernest Bartell, profesdemocratization process as "the revolution," Mr. Michalowski resor of economics and head of the Kellogg Institute on International plied: "Yes, we do occasionally use the phrase the Polish revolution" because it seems perfectly fitting. We are against strife of all kinds Studies at the University of Notre Dame, said that his conversations with rural people indicated that they cared less about El Salvador's and for attaining democracy by peaceful means. Our idea is that The seven members of the Ciunew electoral process and more about their security on the land.

any government must share power with the people. Nothing we say is at variance with United States for-In Washington on Tuesday, two leaders of the civilian wing of the guerilla insurgency opposing the U.S.-supported government in El Salvador met with State Depart-ment officials, but there was no ineign policy. And we acknowledge freely that because of their geo-graphical position next to the Soviet Union, the Poles can never dodication that the two sides made exactly as they like. It's logic every Pole understands." any progress toward compromise.



Croatians, Weapons Seized by Swiss

Resters BERN — Swiss authorities reported Wednesday that they had arrested a group of Croatian excles and seized machine guns and explosives in heir possession

A statement from the Swiss Justice Ministry did not say exactly how many persons were being held, but two Swiss citizens, a Frenchman of Yugoslav descent and a number of persons living as refugees in Switzerland were said to be among the detainces.

The statement said the public prosecutor's office was investigating charges of illegal possession of explosives and arms smugging in Swit-zerland and abroad. It said that the weapons seized included machine guns and several hundred pounds of explosives.

Compromise Offered at Madrid Talks sibly later. The cumbersome Hel-sinki ground rules require unani-mous agreement by the 35 partici-Mr. Kampelman, who seconded the French delegate's words on Po-land, later gave a clear warning about the negative impact Soviet intervention there would have on The fast-moving Polish crisis, however, threatens to undo the la-

the chances of reaching agreement in Madrid.

"If between now and Friday events in Poland detenorate," he said, speaking to journalists, "there is no doubt that it would

bave a serious effect on the deci-

sions that would be reached here, and on the future of the [Helsinki]

The U.S. delegate was expected in address the Polisb question in a

Facing a cutoff date of Friday, both Eastern and Western diplo-

mats have informally agreed that it will be necessary for them to re-turn to Madrid, probably late next month or early February, but pos-

A Challenge for Radio Free Europe

together, provide a mosaic of de-tail, but now there is only a single broadcast from the soldiers run-

speech on Friday.

ning Warsaw Radio.

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pating states to terminate their dis-

cussions, and it will be easiest to

cussions, and it will be easiest to agree to keep talking. Although its discussions often seem distressingly arcane — Mr. Kampelman spoke of "talmudic discussions" on the language sur-roonding the security conference — the Madrid gathering has a par-ocular resonance in Eastern Eu-rope, thanks in part to U.S. and West European radio broadcasts.

West European radio broadcasts. For this reason, some Western delegates, who had earlier favored a long adjournment, now, in light of the Polish crisis, see advantages in a short break. If the conference

is unable to reach an agreement,

they reason, it can at least serve as a sounding board for attacking the

Soviet Union should it move into

ly the Polish government takes the Radio Free Europe broadcasts, Earnal S. Campbell, a station vice president, said that there had been

new jamming since Saturday night. But the station was certainly being

heard, he said, not necessarily when listeners wanted to, but at

various times during the day. For about three hours at sun-

For about three hours at sun-down, ionospheric conditions change, creating what Mr. Camp-bell said was "twilight immunity," when jamming is ineffective. "We get through for sure then and much of the rest of the time," he said, "We figure the Soviet bloc spends three times more trying to iam us than we do just broadcast-

jam us than we do just broadcast-

ing." When he was asked about the

tone of the commentaries broad-

Poland

as there is no evidence of overt So-viet intervention. Western diplo-mats have attempted to avoid em-harrassing Poland's delegate. Wiodzimierz Konarski, who has insisted that the emergency in his country is an internal matter. But the French ambassador to the conference, Guy de Commines, speaking as the representative of "a country that bas always felt close to Poland," raised the crisis in Wednesday's session. "We have full confidence in the Polish peo-ple, as well as their institutions and what is today the heritage of a The ambinous, 36-page compro-mise proposal, prepared by Aus-tria, Cyprus, Finland, Liechten-stein, San Marino, Sweden, Swit-zerland and Yugoslavia, was sub-minted only two days before the Madrid conference must due to ad-Madrid conference was due to ad-

Post-Madrid Meeting

Couched in the bland diplomatrights of journalists.

But on the central question that for months has stalled diplomatic movement — the convocation of a post-Madrid meeting on military security — the new document clearly inclined toward positions taken by the United States and its

NATO allies. Originally a French proposal, the post-Madrid meeting would expand the "confidence-building measures" outlined in the Helsinki

Is Crucial, U.S. Group Says to get the United States and Canada to include air and naval maneuvers in the Atlande Ocean, and even the activities of the new

redistribution program in El Salva-dor is at a critical stage, and its outcome will affect the course of political development, according to a privately funded study group that has just returned from a visit to that country,

zens Committee on the El Salvador Crisis said here Tuesday that the junta must press ahead with the granting of land titles and com-

The group, led by Clark Kerr, president emcritus of the Universi-ty of California and former head of the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education, and Angier Biddle Duke, a former am-bassador to El Salvador and now chairman of the National Commit-tee on American Foreign Policy. tee on American Foreign Policy, said there were reports that as much as 17 percent of the small holdings turned over to tenants in the last seven months had been

number of smaller European **U.S. Discloses Plan to Train**

pensation for former landlords if the program is not to be subverted. Both Leonid D. Ilychev, a depu-ty foreign minister and chief of the Soviet delegation, and Max M. Kampelman, the U.S. envoy to the conference, welcomed the oeutral paper in a closed-door plenary ses-

gees have been temporarily shelved by the Reagan administration, a Justice Department spokesman said.

The plan called for sending nearly 3,000 Haitians and Cubans now in 16 detention centers to Fort Drum, about 25 miles (40 kilometers) from the Canadian bor-der. The government has denied that the threat of a frigid internment was designed to discourage immigradon. A Justice Department spokes-

man, Arthur Brill, said Tuesday that the government did not need the space for refugees. He said 47 illegal aliens were caught in November, compared with more than 1,000 captured during November, 1980.

darity is hi 2011 scribed as "a very efficient operaern diplomat said recently. "He gave hirth to it, he nursed it and of skill." protected it and still does."

Vatican Radio has sharply stepped up its broadcasts in Polish and is not jammed by the Polish authorities, Vatican sources said. The pope's statement was broad-cast Wednesday.

N.Y. Subway Derailment New York Times Service

NEW YORK - A subway train lost a motor and derailed near the Times Square station early Tuesheard in Krakow. day morning, injuring 10 passen-gers and causing a day-long disruption of sobway and street traf-

Cognac Courvoisier... The French way of life.

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Wednesday night the pledge of the tion, carried out with a great deal military leaders that democratic reforms would continue despite the A correspondent for Reuters, in imposition of martial law, accorda delayed dispatch from Warsaw that reached London on Wednesing to the British Broadcasting Corp., which monitored the broadday, reported that a Solidarity cast courier who reached Warsaw from

There is no turning back from Gdansk said the shipyard where the fundamental premises of the the free trade union movement was born 16 months ago fell to security forces Monday. He did not say whether there had been any vioprocess of democratization initiated last year," the Military Council of National Salvation said in a statement broadcast over Warsaw There was no confirmation of

Varsaw.

The declaradon said that "the reports that shooting had been council's aim is not to restore the methods of raling and the forms of There was also no evidence to support a Solidarity statement smuggled to Sweden that hundreds life before August, 1980." The council, composed of military men, was appointed Sunday to run the country.

It was in August of last year that widespread labor unrest forced Poland's communist authorities to accept the legal existence of Solidaritv.

Janos Kadar, the Hungarian Communist leader, left Bndapest by train Wednesday for Moscow and Western diplomats said they believed he would attend a gather-ing of Warsaw Pact officials in the Soviet capital.

East European sources in Moscow said last week that leaders of the seven-nation Warsaw Pact alliance were expected there for celebrations marking the 75th birthday of Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev next Saturday.

No formal summit meeting of the pact leaders was planned, the sources said, although they were likely to have "informal talks." There was no immediate word of departures of other East European leaders for Moscow but diplomats said they expected them to fly there later this week.

The first Western muck convoy to enter Poland since the declaration of martial law returned to West Germany Wednesday. Organized by the West German

Red Cross and a Stuttgart newspaper, the seven trucks carried \$0 tons of donated food and drugs for children and bospitals in Leszno, a town of 45,000 near Wroclaw.

On their return, the 15 Red Cross workers and two reporters said they encountered to soldiers or tanks along Polisb roads. "Leszno looked like a normal small town to me." one of the workers was quoted as saying. The people of Leszno were not

afraid but worried about their un-

Malaysia Lashed by Rains

United Press International KUALA LUMPUR -- Torrential monsoon rains lashing northeastern Malaysia and Singa-pore for the fifth consecutive day have driven hundreds of people from their homes, relief officials said Wednesday.

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fort to upgrade the Nica Force." caragua, saying, "We would be re-miss if we failed to advise you that

Mr. Ikle testified that Salvadoran "guerrilla recruits have been transported to Cuba and elsewhere for extensive training in guerrilla tactics, marksmanship, demoli-tions, artillery and field fortifica-tions." He said that "one observer had reported seeing groups of np to battalion size training in Cuba, That comment was a departure which suggests that at least some Salvadoran guerrillas probably have trained as integral units."

he called the "crown colony" of Paper Says U.S. Soviet imperialism, had received \$2.5 billion worth of Soviet arms **Tried to Deceive** since 1960. He said the Soviet Union had shipped Cuba more arms in 1981 then in any year since the Russia on B-52s

United Press International DENVER - The U.S. Air Force spent \$10 million in an unsuccess-Noting that U.S. oil and supply lines to Western Europe run through the Caribbean and south-ern Atlantic, Mr. Ikle testified: "In ful bid to make the Soviet Union believe that the United States had 1970, Soviet naval vessels spent approximately 200 ship days in the south Atlanoc. In 1980, this numabout 60 more B-52 bombers than were actually operational during the 1970s, the Denver Post reportber had increased thirteenfold, to 2,600 ship days." In naval par-lance, a ship day is defined as one ship operating for one day at sea.

The idea was to trade off these "operational" bombers in strategic arms reduction talks, but Moscow was not fooled, the newspaper said Tuesday. The allegations were in an article by Sen. David L. Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma, that was censored by the Air Force.

The deception was code-named "Crested Dove" and called for the manning of about 60 "obsolete" B-52s to make them appear to be part of the nation's full bomber force, the paper said. An Air Force spokesman denied that deception was involved, saying that the planes involved in the project were

considered operational. The B-52s were periodically moved on the parking ramps and their engines started in order to simulate an observable [apparently to Soviet satellites], full, operadonal capability by these oldest B-52s, which were later deactivated," the article said.

Guatemala Rebels Kill School Chief

United Press Intern

GUATEMALA CITY - A new leftist guerrilla hand took responsi-hility for slaying the president of Guatemala's largest university in the group's first major political as-sassination, officials said. cow's proposals for reducing nu-clear weapons stocks, and told the

Police. said assailants spraying submachine gun fire from a speeding motorcycle on Tuesday shot Mario Dary Rivera, 51, president of San Carlos University, as he drove home from work at the Guatemala City campus.

Members of the Popular Resist-ance Committee called local radio - to meet the Vatican scientists. Mr. Brezhnev received them at the and television sizoons shortly after the sbooting to take responsibility for the killing.

Brezhnev Says U.S. Fuels Arms Race Washington Pog Service

MOSCOW -- President Leonid I. Brezhnev accused the Reagan administration Wednesday of merely talking about arms control while "in reality they are accelerating the arms race." Mr. Brezhnev's statement appeared to reflect Soviet concerns about the U.S. defense budget, although it made no specific reference to it.

In a statement to visiting U.S. businessman Armand Hammer, Mr. Brezhnev welcomed the opening of U.S. Soviet talks in Geneva on curbng medium-range nuclear arms in Europe.

But he said that the posicion anounced by President Reagan prior to the beginning of the Geneva talks was "not very encouraging." Mr. Brezhnev said that Mr. Reagan, "in the guise of the so-called zero option proposed to us a one-sided disarmament process, something which the Soviet Union, naturally, will not agree to."

Mr. Hammer, chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Company which has extensive business dealings with the Soviet Union, said later that the question of Poland did not come up during the one-hour meeting.

Foot Backed on Candidate Rejection

LONDON - The ruling National Executive of Britain's Labor Party Wednesday backed the rejection by the party leader, Michael Foot, of a militant left-winger as an election candidate.

In an emotional outburst in Parliament two weeks ago, Mr. Foot said that he would never endorse Peter Tatchell, an Australian-born social worker, as the Labor candidate for Parliament in the South London district of Bermondsey.

Mr. Tatchell, 29, had written that Labor Party members should consider a siege of Parliament to protest unemployment and challenge the Conservative government's right to rule.

Sri Lanka Extends Emergency State

Renters

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The Sri Lankan government of President Junius Jaywardene Wednesday extended by a month a state of emergen-cy imposed last Angust, but lifted censorship curbs on the local press. The emergency was imposed Aug. 17, following disturbances between the majority Sinhala and minority Tamil communities. At least 10 per-sons were killed in the violence

sons were killed in the violence.

A government spokesman said at the time that censorship was im-posed because some Tamil-language newspapers were writing false and isleading reports.

Zimbabwe Reservists Return Arms

The Associated Press

The Associated Press SALISBURY — Thousands of police, army and air force reservists are banding in government-issued weapons in a second major step toward national disarmament, a police spokesman said Wednesday. The reservists, mainly whites called up in the 1972-1979 war against black nationalist guerrilla organizations who are now in charge of the

government, are being disarmed "in accordance with government poli-cy," the spokesman said. Frime Minister Robert Mugabe promised national disarmament when

he led the former British colony of Rhodesia to independence last year. About 40,000 guerrillas, loyal to either Mr. Mugabe or his coalition, government partner, Joshua Nkomo, were disarmed in the first phase of the operation early this year.

Two-Week Strike Ends in Gaza City Reuters

TEL AVIV — Gaza City residents Wednesday ended a two-week strike to protest Israel's decision to impose an Israeli tax and to convert the Gaza military government into a civilian administration, the mayor of Gaza said.

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He urged a return to work after seeing the new head of the civilian administration. No information on their meeting was immediately avail-

Gaza residents have charged that the civilian administration was intended as a forerunner to local autonomy, which they have denomiced as a device to maintain Israeli rule. Most businesses and schools were shut during the strike, and means of transportation halted.

scholars that he favored campaigns by scientists and politicians to make the public aware of the ef-fects their use would have, Tass Pope John Paul has asked the leaders of the four main nuclear powers — the Soviet Union, the United States, Britsin and France

Tass said the envoys from the Pontifical Academy of Sciences handed over a copy of their work, enotied "A Declaration on the Consequences of Nuclear Weap-ons," on Tuesday. Mr. Brezhnev outlined Mos-

The undersecretary made public a report that about 70 Nicaraguans were being trained as jet pilots and mechanics in Bulgaria. He also as-

Brezhnev Discuss

In what he called a Soviet-Cu-

ban effort "to expand the reach of

Soviet imperialism," Mr. Ikle as-

serted that Nicaragua "is close to the final stage of this intended irre-versible transition. El Salvador is

fighting in the middle phase, and

Honduras is now threatened by the

early phase."

said

pope's personal request.

Effects of A-War

Renter MOSCOW — President Leonid Brezhnev has met with a group

of the horrors of nuclear war.

of scientists sent by Pope John Paul II in convince world leaders

Vatican Scientists,



SWORN IN — Javier Pérez de Cuellar of Peru, right foreground, received prolonged applanse after the General Assembly approved by acclaunation his nomination by the Security Council as UN secretary-general. After being

U.S.-Israeli Relations Strained by Annexation

Israel Is Reportedly Sorry to Hurt Ally but Confident Furor Will Subside

By William Claiborne

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Washington Post Service JERUSALEM - Bracing itself against an expected tide of interna-tional condemnation for annexing the Golan Heights, the Israeli government appears to have willingly approached - if it has not already passed — a watershed in its relations with the United States.

Beneath the private assurances by Israeli officials that the furor by Israel childrans that the function soon will pass are signs of aware-ness that Israel's relations with the United States, which has strongly protested the action as a violation of the Camp David accords, may be more stretched on this issue than ever before in the four-year tenure of Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

In response, as always when confronted by criticism for a stand it perceives as fundamental to the existence of the Jewish state, the Begin government has decided to

do what it appears to una best: employ public relations. The Israeli Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday that it would launch an intensive information campaign abroad to try to explain the government's decision to anthe government's decision to an-nex the Golan Heights, a plateau that commands an imposing and strategic position above the fertile Galilee Valley. Deputy Foreign Minister Yehu-

da Ben-Meir, in disclosing the pub-

In the corridors of the Knesset Israel's parliament, there has been "near future." worried talk about the indignation of the U.S. ambassador to Israel, Samuel W. Lewis, who normally prides himself on keeping Washington relatively well insulated

from surprises. Mr. Lewis is said to have been as surprised as everyone else about Mr. Begin's decision to push the

NEWS ANALYSIS

Golan Heights bill through the parliament on the day of the prime minister's discharge from the hos-pital where he had undergone an operation for a broken hip joint. The U.S. envoy also is said to have courts had interpreted the applica-tion of Israeli law to an occupied territory as giving Israel sovereignty over it. been personally hurt that Mr. Be gin left him in the dark, as he did his entire Cabinet until just hours

before the annexation vote. But Mr. Begin, in a summation speech to the Knesset on Monday

night, underscored a principle to which he has adhered unwaveringly in his 33 years in Israeli politics: on paramount issues of security, Israel should be willing to risk even the good will of its staunchest ally.

In an interview on Radio Israel, Mr. Shamir said he was sorry if the U.S. government felt hurt. "But, as much as we want to coordinate our activities with the United States, the interests are not identical," he said. "We have to, from time to not time, worry about our own inter-This argument, while appearing to overlook Israel's outright rejec-tion of the Saudi peace plan when it was first announced and Mr. As-Then, in a comment that appeared to reflect the Begin government's confidence, Mr. Shamir added, "In the past, there have been misunderstandings between Israel and the United States, and after a period of time, things have returned to normal." He said he

hoped this would happen in the Begin's Likud coalition to fulfill promises made on the campaign While Isracli officials continued platform and in coalition agreements.

to couch the annexation law in terms of "applying Israeli law" to the Golan, they acknowledged that Mr. Begin's declaration that the • An opportunity to capitalize on U.S.-Libyan friction and bhmt the Reagan administration's reacheights had become part of the "land of Israel" implied the outright assertion of Israeli sovertion to annexation, because of reported moves by Libya to send "bit squads" to assassinate U.S. ofeignty over the Syrian territory. ficials.

 An opportunity to capitalize Legal observers noted that the on the diversion of international language of the Golan Heights bill is identical to that used by the Knesset in June, 1967, when it anattention toward the crisis in Po-land, and the realization that the Soviet Union might be too preocnexed East Jerusalem and part of cupied by events in Poland to rush the West Bank, and that Israeli to the aid of its client state, Syria.

Some Labor Party critics, however, suggested Tuesday that the Soviet Union might seek to divert world attention from Poland by coming to the assistance of Syria and creating a Middle East crisis.

Taking into account that world The opportunity to test opinion would recognize the lan-guage of the Golan Heights bill as Egypt's intentions to continue with the antonomy negotiations and normalization of relations. euphemism for annexation, Isgovernment sources cited

what they said they regard as com-The Labor Party opponents of pelling reasons for going abead with the unpopular move. They the annexation move — or, more properly, of the decision to make the move at this time — said that possible negative results included, further Arab pressure on Europe •. Rejection by the recent Arab cague summit in Fez, Morocco, of a Saudi peace plan that only oban nations not to join the U.S.liquely suggested the right of Israel to exist, and Syrian President sponsored Sinai peacekeeping force: the possible involvement of Hafez al-Assad's reported asser-tions that even if the Palestine Libthe Soviet Union in the dispute; jeopardizing the autonomy talks furth Israel's right to exist, Syria would Egypt; and the solidification of the fractious Arab world into a more united front against Israel Asked Tuesday what Israel would do if Syria expressed interest in negotiating a return of the Golan, Mr. Shamir said, "Yes, Issad's long-standing refusal to recognize Israel, is the centerpiece of the Begin government's declared rael has said it is willing to negotiate everything. We do not set pre-conditions." justification for annexing the Golan Heights. But he emphasized he did not The internal pressure on Mr. foresee the return of the Golan.

cost of restoring the benefit over the next five years.

WASHINGTON - The House passed and sent to President Reagan on Wednesday a stopgap Social Security bill that would save a \$122-a-month minimum benefit for 3 million people and that would shore up the retirement system for another year. The House vote of 412-10 followed approval

by the Senate on Tuesday. "Hallelujah, praise the Lord and amen," said Rep. J.J. Pickle, Democrat of Texas and chairman of the House Social Security Subcommit-tee. "I take satisfaction in knowing we've restored the minimum benefit. That is compassionate, and that is the right thing to do." In other action, the House ap-

proved a foreign-aid authorization that contains qualified victories for the Reagan administration in its quest for a free hand in sending assistance to countries once barred from receiving it. The House cudorsed a House-

Senate conference report that removed former restrictions on aid to Pakistan, Chile and Argentina. The Senate voted Tuesday night, 55-42, to approve it, and the House's voice vote completed action on the authorization.

Help for Elderly Women

There were scattered complaints on the House floor against Israel, a principal beneficiary of the aid ed to voting large amounts of aid to Israel following that country's annexation of the Golan Heights.

The minimum Social Security benefit goes to those who did not pay enough into the system to qualify for regular payments, most of them elderly women and half of them over 70.

The exclusion of new beneficiaries after Jan. 1 prompted some House members to vote against the bill, while others urged future legislation to change that stipulation.

In addition to rescuing the mini-mum benefit, the bill makes accounting changes to keep the retirement system financially healthy through the end of 1982. It lets Social Security's three funds borrow from each other and imposes a tax on sick pay to make up all but \$1.7 billion of the estimated \$6.1 billion

2 Stoiss Skiing Resorts Cut Off by Avalanches

ZERMATT, Switzerland --- Two Swiss winter-sports resorts, Zermatt and Les Diablerets, were cut

off Wednesday by avalanches. An avalanche derailed the train linking Zermatt with the valley below. Several people were injured, police said. An avalanche near Les Diablerets crashed through a for-est, damaged several chalets and prevented the operation of a ski prevented the operations the railway would be cleared by Thursday morning.

It also postpones until next year the issue of long-term changes in financing Social Security, including possible benefit cuts.

The vote was, as the Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, put it, a Demo-cratic victory at a time when the party's "victories appear to be

Sen. Byrd added that the bill takes "a major step toward helping the president to begin to keep his campaign pledge" to protect Social Security.

Political Charges

The Democrats had portrayed congressional repeal of the benefit last summer as an example of Republican efforts to trim spending at the expense of poor and elderly people. On Tuesday, the bill res-toring the benefit was approved 96-0 by the Republican-controlled

"Changes have to be made in a careful and considered mode,' Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan, Demo crat of New York, said before Tuesday's Senate vote. "Congress made a mistake when it voted to abolish the minimum, which goes to people atterly in need."

At the White House, Mr. Reagan announced Wednesday the formation of a 15-member bipartisan task force to seek solutions to the retirement system's fiscal prob-

The president, in personally an-nouncing the task force, said he will keep his campaign promise to restore the integrity of Social Se-curity "without penalty to those decondent on that argument we dependent on that program. We cannot and we will not betray people entitled to Social Security benefits."

Action Is Urged

Republicans, stressing the bill is only a temporary solution, urged action next year to avert a fiveyear funding crunch and financial troubles in the next century, when the post-World War II generation will begin drawing benefits.

"It is nothing more than just a stopgap measure," said Sen. Wil-liam L. Armstrong, Republican of Colorado, who is chainnan of the Senate subcommittee on Social Se-curity. "The facts remain: Social Security is going broke."

Spy Ship Seen off Hawaii

United Press Inter PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii -- A PEARL HARGOR, Hawan — A Soviet spy ship was sighted 18 nan-tical miles (about 33 kilometers) south of Pearl Harbor, the U.S. Navy said. The 240-foot (73-meter) linen, a dissel-powered "intelli-gence collector," was spotted at that position early Monday mom-ing and remained there thereach ing and remained there through midnight, a Navy spokesman said.

As it sought to clear the way for adjournment, Congress on Tues-day approved a \$200-billion military appropriations bill.

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Congress Reinstates Social Security Benefit

Still awaiting action, with no assurance of final approval before the Christmas recess, were a con-troversial administration-backed farm bill and an assortment of other mea

their taxes.

Reagan's request. The House had voted \$197.4 bil-With no debate, the House by voice vote doubled the roughly \$9,000 a year that House members lion in military appropriations, while the Senate had approved \$208.7 billion. The difference came can earn from speeches and other outside activities and cleared the from the Senate's approval of money for pay increases and for way for members of both cham-bers to deduct more of their Washinflation and cost overruns. ington living expenses in figuring

The bill provides about 528 bil-tion more than the appropriation Both the House and Senate also

"president the two big new strategic

weapons systems he wants: the MX missile and the B-1 bomber,

along with billions of dollars worth of other military hardware and

money to start work on the radar-proof Stealth bomber.

The compromise worked out by House and Senate negotiators fell about \$1 billion below Mr.

for fiscal 1981. The farm bill awaiting a vote was opposed by farm-state legisla-tors, who said it contains insuffiapproved appropriations bills for agriculture and military construc-The \$200-billion military appro-priations bill, approved 334-84 by the House and 93-4 by the Senate, cient protection for farmers, and by consumer groups, who opposed sugar price supports and other is the largest in history and the first installment of Mr. Reagan's provisions at a time when other government programs are being cut.



Parfums Labin, 64 Faubourg Saint-Honore 75008 Paris

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include personal contacts with a number of foreign ministers by Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, said that Israel is not unests. derestimating the enormity of its

"We knew we were facing a po-litical struggle. We knew we were facing an information struggle. Certainly, we will put up a good case and a good fight," Mr. Sea-

In Golan Heights, Druze Allegiance Is Divided

against it

Compelling Reasons

raeli

By David K. Shipler New York Times Service

MAJDAL SHAMS, Golan Heights — The government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin faces a difficult political challenge on the newly annexed Golan Heights; winning the acquiescence of the Arab Druze inhabitants to the incorporation of their territory into Israe

Some Druzes, who number about 12,500 on the heights, have expressed delight at Israel's annexation of the territory, which had been held in a state of military oc-Synation since its capture from Syria in the 1967 war.

But other, more widely respected Druze elders said they were dis-tressed and insulted at the option of the Israeli government to dictate their national identity. They consider themselves Syr-iana, they said, and their firm words seemed to guarantee that Is-

BEIRUT - The death toll in a

bomb explosion at the Iraqi Em-bassy in Beirut rose to 30 on

Wednesday after rescue workers said they had recovered 22 bodies and located eight more in the rub-

About 95 persons were injured when the huge blast wrecked the six-story building on Thesday. Sources in the pro-Iraqi Ba'ath Party said they were losing hope that Ambassador Abdel-Razzak. Mohammed Lafta would be found along

alive. Security sources said the res-cuers planned to bring in soldiers and a crane from Beinu's port fa-cilities to speed up their search through the wreckage. Iraq accused Iranian and Syrian agents of responsibility and vowed

revenge, but there were conflicting accounts of how the attack was

Pupishment Vowed

The Iraqis said a car packed with explosives had forced its way

into the embassy compound and

blown up. But Lebancac security

elive,

carried out.

so good " "Like Announcing a War"

In the village square, young men stood in clusters, talking among themselves or telling reporters how

rael would find it easier to anack the land than the people. "It is a black day," said Sheikh Mahmoud Hassan Safadi abu Ad-nan, an aging but powerful figure in this Druze town perched on a steep hillside. "We are occupied,

and we are part of the Arab na-

they felt. "It is like announcing a war against Syria," said one, "It is against our duty and our honesty," said another. "We re-gard ourselves as Syrians." "I think the Israeli parliament

doesn't have any right to decide **Death Toll Reaches 30**

In Explosion in Beirut

build

conquered by one army after an-other, they have accured desterity in political survival. Those living in Israel's Galilee generally regard themselves as loyal Israelis and tion. We were surprised by this law. Even as they talk about peace, they put barriers in front of the serve with alacrity in the Israeli peace process. You can go outside, you can feel it - the mood is not Army Those in the Golan Heights have gambled their chips various-

rael would find it easier to annex these things for us," said a third. the land than the people. "With every possibility, we'll fight

ly, some placing them on the Is-raelis to stay, some on the Syrians to return Rafik Halaby, an Israeli Druze who covers the occupied territories for Israeli television, said Tuesday

The Druzes are members of a re-

ligious sect with secret tenets, and a minority in a region

that the surface expressions did not necessarily reveal the deeper attitudes. The present need, he said, was for the Druzes to send a ship, was to the Diracs to send a clear message to Syria, where many have relatives, that they op-pose the annexation. In time, they may find ways of accommodation,

he speculated, providing that the Israeli authorities refrain from pressuring them.

Salman abu Salah, an outspoken supporter of annexation, sounded this plea for Israeli caution and restraint: "In order to make the peo-ple feel free and express their opin-ions openly, the Israelis should treat the Golan Druzes just like any other citizens of Israel. What

vice." Mr. abu Salah, who has been calling for annexation for years, said he "realized after '67 that it's good for me to live here, and that we can integrate into the state of Israel' "The Syrians treated the Druzes

newed beavy fighting in the Gulf war as Iran launched its fifth ma-jor counteroffensive this year.

creasing violence in Lebanon, with gun battles and explosions in the capital and a car bomb in the northern port of Tripoli that killed 14 persons and wounded about 75. In the latest incident, security

sources said, bomb disposal ex-perts defused four rockets found on Wednesday in a car parked in west Beirut, the predominantly Moslem half of the divided city.

sources said that explosives had been placed around pillars sup-porting the reinforced concrete The Iraqi government newspa-per Al-Jumhuriyya said the attack pointed to collaboration between Iran and Syria, and warned: "These orimes will not pass with-out punishment." Iraq has been at war with Iran for more than a year and has had political and ideological disputes with Syria. is not recommended is to force upon the Druzes of the Golan Heights compulsory military ser-

with Syria. The explosion coincided with re-

Violence Increases

It also followed two weeks of in-

man believes in his dignity, in his man beneves in his organizy, in my values in his, he cannot be a trai-tor," said Sheikh Kamal Kami, who was twice imprisoned by the Is-raclis. He had organized the Druzes to ostracize those who ac-cepted Israeli citizenship being offered by the authorities. Sheikh Kanj showed a visitor

Among the 7,000 Israeli settlers occupying 31 settlements on the Golan Heights, the mood was jubi-lant. At Katzrin, the offices of the settlement committee had the heady air of an election headquar-

the photographs on his walls, all testifying to an allegiance to Syria: his father in the uniform of the

1925 revolution against the French

colonialists, portuaits of Syrian presidents, his brother in the uni-

form of a Syrian Army general. "How am I going to change?" he said. "I don't know how the Is-

raelis are going to deal with us, now how we are going to deal with

ters the morning after victory. Shimon Sheves, chairman of the

them, I don't know."

settlement committee, said he hoped that private industrial inves-tors would now feel secure enough in the durability of Israeli sover-

in the durationly in international events of the area. "My big hope is now to double the population of the Golan," he said. "The new law will give a new push to settlement here.

U.S. Predicting World Harvests Will Set Record

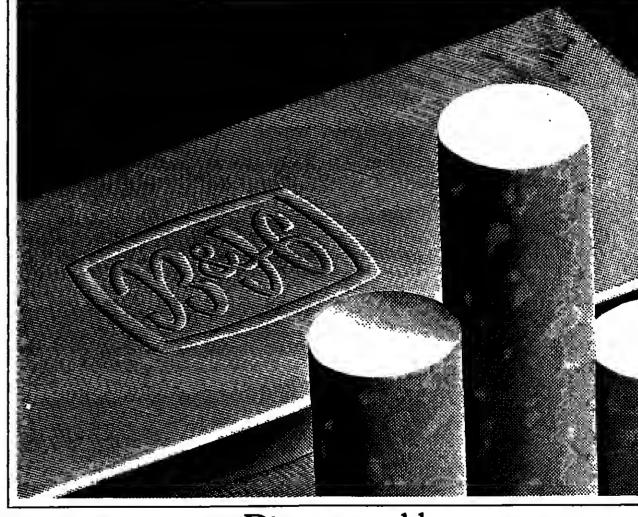
Restor WASHINGTON — Record crops, large supplies and reduced demand will dominate world grain markets for the early part of 1982, according to the U.S. Agricolture

Giobal crops of wheat, coarse grains and rice are expected to set records in the 1981-82 crop season," the department said in a re-port on the international grain out-look. Except for the Soviet Union, northern hemisphere nations har-

northern hemisphere nations har-vested huge crops and had large stocks available for export. "Conditions appear favorable for a second consecutive large coarse grain crop in the southern hemisphere," it added.

The report attributed weakening grain prices to sluggish world eco-nomic conditions, high interest nome continuous, ingo interest rates and slackening demand. World wheat trade would be re-duced slightly during the coming season, reflecting lower-than-expected imports by India, European Economic Community pations and

East Europe, it said.



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in a cruel way," he said. "From lit-tle issues they made big issues in which they could hang people, de-port them and maybe hang them before trial." In a stone villa across the street, another voice was heard. "When a



Page 4 Thursday December 17, 1981 *

Israel Breaks a Promise

Menachem Begin got out of a hospital bed Monday and within hours, without a word of notice or preparation, broke the fundamental Israeli promise on which all of Israel's hopes for peace hinge. That promise, repeated many times, was to exchange territory for peace. By annexing the Golan, Israel pre-cludes peace with Syria. It is that simple.

Prime Minister Begin offered two lines of argument. First, he said, Golan is part of the historic "land of Israel." But it is part only of what he calls, and then only in his less guarded moments, eastern Eretz Israel, which stretches from the Jordan eastward to the Euphrates River. It is a stroke of sheer fanaticism to base an actual territorial claim on that fantasy.

Then, Mr. Begin says, there is security. Yes, there is. Israel needs security from attack by Syria, which sat on the Golan and poured fire down on Israeli farmers before 1967 and which has refused to accept Israel and negotiate peace ever since. Syria meets no acceptable standard of international comity. Internal tensions have made the Syrians especially nasty in recent years. Ultimately,

nonetheless, security for Israel rests on waiting for Syria to come around. Certainly the answer is not to make it hard for Israel's friends to justify or support Israeli conduct.

The most damaging burden Washington carries in its dealings with Arab countries is their suspicion that America is an accomplice, either mindless or witting, of a manipulative Israeli expansionism. This is why the administration must leave no doubt about its rejection of the Israeli action. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger says it is like the Is-raeli attack on the Iraqi reactor. No, it is worse. The attack on the reactor had a cer-tain security rationale. This step has none.

Fortunately, it is only a political decision, changing nothing on the ground. A political decision can rescind it. Mr. Reagan should not bother tut-tutting. He should bring real pressure to bear on the Israelis to return to the position that territory is to be traded for peace. There is nothing to negotiate here. It must be, for the United States, a point of principle. What other basis is there on which the United States can support Israel?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

While Solidarity Reels, Westerners Shrink Back

alliance.

dence so far, it was not a bad gamble.

When the Polish and Soviet regimes

To make matters worse during this criti-

cal weekend, Chancellor Hehmut Schmidt

of West Germany was in Communist East Germany, saying very little about the Pol-ish crisis, and the French foreign minister

was indicating that Paris would recognize

the Palestine Liberation Organization because it was the only leader of the

In the confusion, there was no major statement from the West condemning the

moral outrage in Poland, Most statements

concentrated on calling on the Russians to

keep out, although they were already in

and clearly a party to the whole operation.

Washington made much more noise

Palestinian cause.

'Tanks Can't Force Us to Work'

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS - After 36 years of Com-munist Party control of the levers of power in Poland, the army has been forced to take over. This is the first military putsch in a Communist country, and a declaration to the world that the Coma munist system has failed — because it was to prevent Poland from failing apart that a military junta replaced the government, the police and the party.

the police and the party. Of the 20 general officers and colonels who make up the new ruling Council of National Salvation, only three were well-known before Sunday. Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the man of many hats, heads the party, the government the army and now the junta as well. Adm. Ludwik Janczyszyn is believed to have refused to send sailors to break strikes in the summer of 1980. Col. Miroslaw Hermaszewski is the

only Polish cosmonaut. The 17 other members of the junta come from the political cline of the army and the national security forces. Together the 20 men pulled off a perfect coup: An army of 320,000 men ended 500 days of

freedom for a nation of 36 million. After Solidarity members were beaten up in Bydgoszcz last March, Solidarity op in Byggest2 ast March, Sondariy prepared a contingency plan for the event of a military coup, including unlimited strikes with occupation of factories. But the coup came as a surprise. The secret had been well kept despite

the sector had occan were kept using the need to prepare thousands of men to occupy sensitive posts, and to prepare hundreds of documents regulating public life. Discipline was such that neither Solidarity, which believed it had members everywhere, nor apparently the church, usually very well-informed, knew what

Poles liked to believe until Sunday that while the top echelons of the army be-longed to the party, the core was with Sol-idarity. If the degree of Solidarity's infitration of the atmy is still hard to gauge, it is clear that all the generals and colonels are party members. And Gen. Jaruzelski, like the other members of the national council, is a Communist product of Soviet military and political schools.

The coup was by no means a domestic affair. The putschists may all wear Polish uniforms, but the takeover would not have been possible without the complicity of the Kremlin and particularly the Soviet military command. If, as Washington de-clared with relief, there was no sign that the 40 Soviet divisions deployed along the Polish border moved toward Warsaw, any more than the two Soviet divisions stationed inside Poland, it was because 15 Polish divisions were movin

The Soviet generals of the Warsaw Pact forces could not have ignored the move-ment of troops in Poland, and more likely participated in every aspect of the opera-tion. Polish troops had to be withdrawn from Warsaw Pact tasks and from its mmunications and surveillance systems. which are controlled by a joint headquar-ters, and had to be placed under Polish command. The Polish Army had to be helped to stock food (presumably from Soviet military depots) to help meet basic needs of the population after the coup. A high-level Soviet delegation, led by a Politburo member, visited Warsaw last week and left just before the coup. It is believed to have brought a message from the Kremin that Gen. Jaruzelski could not appear in Moscow for the planned Communist summit next Saturday -called on the pretext of Leonid Brezhnev's 75th birthday — as a Communist leader without a party, a premier without a goverument and an army chief whose forces were unable to keep order. The date of the summit was advance

indication of the date of the coup, since the takeover could occur only on a Sunday, when factories are empty and work-ers dispersed. Dec. 13 was the last Sunday before the ceremonies in Moscow. The Solidarity leadership was meeting in Gdansk and thus easy to isolate.

The question that remained was how the troops would react if ordered to fire against striking workers. The military takeover is an indication



made their moves, the Reagan administraof the new role being assumed by the milition was surprised and dispersed. The president was off at Camp David for the weekend. Secretary of State Haig was in Brussels, on his way to Turkey, Pakistan and Israel. Secretary of Defense Weintary in Communist states. Resort to the army to restore order after the failure of other Communist institutions may occur in other East European countries. The idea may be inspiring some thoughts on the succession in the Kremlin. In Poland the takeover will solve nothberger was in London. Ed Meese, who is supposed to be in charge of policy in the White House, was in California. And Richard Allen, the national security adviser, was on "administrative leave"

ing. In August last year, the population formed Solidarity to show that it had no confidence in the Communist govern-ment. Eighteen months later, dressing television newsmen in military uniforms is not enough to make Poles think otherwise. Bertolt Brecht, who knew the system well, once said that when a Communist government no longer has the confidence of its people, it is the people that have to

But that is singularly impossible in Po-land. The fact that the Warsaw coup resembled a Chilean pronunciamento does not mean that Gen. Jaruzelski can turn himself into the Pinochet of Poland. As Lech Walesa said when Solidarity was set up, "Tanks can't force us to work" 01981, Jaurnational Herald Tribune.

Moral Outrage Has Been Mild By James Reston

WASHINGTON - You can't read about the rumors of a threat from a few Libyan terrorists on the lives of U.S. offithe newspapers or listen to the evecials, although these romors were sum-manly rejected by the allies. Incidentally, ning news these days without feeling that something is deeply wrong in the Westernit is now known that similar threats were tirculated against President Carter a few The Soviet and Polish governments months after he took office. Intellin

knew in advance that they would risk U.S. reports had it that a member of the White opposition if they used force to suppress the freedom movement in Poland. Like-wise, Israel knew it would infuriate the House service staff was involved in a Libyan plot to assassinate Carter. Carteni security measures were taken, but Carter Reagan administration and the European insisted that nothing should be said puballies if it annexed the Golan Heights. But they went ahead. All the tough anti-Communist rhetoric out of Washington, the threat of economic licty, so avoid public anxiety.

There is great danger, however, in the comparatively mild condemination by the West of the military suppression of Sui-darity in Poland. Officials in Washington sanctions, and even the risk of breaking darity in Poland. Officials in Washington don't know what is going on there now. Communications have been cut off; the movement of U.S. Embassy officials, Western reporters and Roman Catholic priests has been restricted. Without a quick and cloquent protest from the West, the union and press lead-ers of the freedom movement in Poland can be not only silenced but liquidated. This moral disamanent in the West could be decisive. The Israeli action on the Golan off nuclear arms talks in Geneva did not prevent Moscow and Warsaw from trying to break the will of the Polish labor unions. They took it all as a bluff and counted on confusion in the White House and divisions among the allies. On the eviylard

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The Israeli action on the Golan Heights, taken suddenly while the allies were preoccupied with the Polish crisis, is a different problem but also baffling. It puts the whole Camp David gence process m jeopardy, embarrasses the new govern-ment of Egypt, and questions the Israeli agreement to withdraw from Sinai. More important, differences in the Western alli-ance about the defense of Europe and about Middle East security are raising, for the first time since World War II, ques-tions in Washington about America's mili-

tary commitment to both areas. I asked Howard Baker, the Senate ma-jority leader, what would happen if anoth-er Mansfield Resolution were proposed to withdraw U.S. troops from Europe. He said he hoped it would be defeated, but be wasn't sure.

The Wall Street Journal printed a long editorial-page article this week proposing that the United States reconsider its commitment to Europe and turn its attention to the Pacific. I saw Ambassador Mans-field in Tokyo the other day and he was singing the same song. "The futine is here," he insisted, "not in the Atlantic."

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So the storm signals are up. The U.S. envoy in Bonn, Arthur Buns, warned the European allies the other day not to take the United States for granted, and U.S. officials have been telling Israel not to assume that Washington will go on forever

some that Washington will go on forever financing policies it opposes. At the end of the old year, there is a natural tendency to tidy things up and a major reappraisal is going du in Washing-ton: first and foremost, whether the for-eign policy decision-making process in the Reagan administration is working — very few people think it. is: and second, whether the U.S. commitments in Europe-and the Middle East can go on as before. Everybody seems to have the erazy idea that he can go it alone these days. If we're that he can go it alone these days. If we're not careful, America could go crazy and isolationist 100. 61981, The New York Times

A New Secretary-General

Other Opinion

Stones in the Aegean

The new Socialist premier in Greece, Andreas Papandreou, has a problem. He came to power talking neutralism and needs to prove he meant it. So he threatens Greek "disengagement" from NATO unless he gets what the alliance cannot give: a guarantee of Greek territory against "aggression" by Turkey, another NATO ally. Mr. Papandreou knows who will benefit if he pushes too hard - an Acgean nation, but not Greece.

Thus Washington, too, has a problem. It wants to contain the Greek-Turkish feud that is poisoning the alliance and pointing toward a NATO split. When Turkey invaded Cyprus in 1974, Greece withdrew from NATO's military wing, returning only after years of intri-cate negotiations over air rights and command powers in the Aegean. Mr. Papandreou now demands still better terms.

The temptation is to tell off the Greeks and align with Turkey. But that would intensify Greek resentment, unsettle a hardbought truce and give excessive comfort to Turkey's harsh military regime. The risks for all are defined by a Greek proverb: It takes only one man to toss a stone into the sea, but not even a bundred can pull it out.

NATO could survive another Greek withdrawal; France chose that course years ago. Nor would the loss of four U.S. bases be a

grievous blow. What would cause protracted damage would be an angry confrontation with a Socialist regime that would then turn equivocal neutralism into patriotic dogma. Better to hear out Mr. Papandreou, as

Secretaries Haig and Weinberger are evidently doing, to learn how much domestic posturing figures in his foreign policy. Better, too, to enlist the good offices of France's securityminded Socialist, President Mitterrand, with whom Mr. Papandreou feels a kinship. And wiser to keep in mind that American support for Greece's dictatorial colonels helped hoist the chip onto Mr. Papandreou's shoulder.

This is not just a NATO matter. The Greek vote counts if there is to be progress on a tangle of Mediterranean disputes, including Cyprus. That vote is all the more important because it is a democratic one. It may seem easier to deal with military regimes, like Turkey's, but Greece shows the hazards; when the wheel turns, jailed politicians have a way of reclaiming power on a wave of popular resentment.

Gratuitous praise for Turkey, which lacks even a timetable for reviving democracy, is a poor way to counter Mr. Papandreou, American diplomacy should aim at keeping Aegean stones where they belong, in the NATO sling. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Challenge in South Asia: Stop the Drift Toward War

As usual, the United Nations has selected as secretary-general an experienced public figure from a small country that enjoys good relations with its neighbors. He is Javier Pérez de Cuellar, a veteran Peruvian international lawyer and diplomat. He knows the UN scene, has dealt extensively with Soviets and Americans, and has a reputation for fairness and competence. You had never heard of him? It is hard to become head of the United Nations without being discreet.

Something is known, however, about the strategy that brought him his new post. At first he bung back, content to see the incumbent, Austria's Kurt Waldheim, start out with 94 Third World votes against him and then take defeat after defeat until the total reached a mortal 16. It was evident, too, that while the United States publicly opposed the premier Third World candidate, Salim Salim of Tanzania, the Soviet Union privately opposed him as well as too unpredictable. That made the only solution, in the Peruvian reading, a "transaction candidate." Latin America, being a region with many founding members, felt it had a good chance to beat candidates from other regions.

Sorting ont the Latin candidates was the next phase. Neither of the two Argentine diplomats running could count on the support of his own government. Mexico's candidate, the foreign minister, was strongly identified with a position on El Salvador that the Reagan administration finds unpalatable. The Panamanian foreign minister suffered from the fact that Panama already has a Security Council seat. Even before the voting began in New York, Mr. Pérez was back in

Latin America campaigning. We wish Mr. Pérez well. We hope he has pondered his new duties. Americans are somewhat deranged about the United Nations. They persist in believing that something better can come out of the institution than has been evident in recent years. We think that what is needed is a firm conviction on Mr. Pérez's part that he is there for one purpose: to serve the charter's grand commitment to solve disputes peaceably and fairly. He cannot disburse his political capital casually. Nor can he be so intent on preserving it that he evades his principal calling. To have it said when he finally leaves office that he navigated cautiously among the powers, great and small, and left them all more or less equally content, or discontent, is the definition of failure.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The United States is trying to strike at the

Libyan oil industry by calling on American experts to leave Libya. All pretexts that the

U.S. administration is raising against the Li-

Military Roles in East Europe

There must be an element of worry for Moscow, despite the approval expressed [Monday] by Tass. Speculation about bow matters might develop in the Soviet Union, in the event of serious troubles in that rackety country, with its enormous economic problems, always returns in the end to the idea of a military takeover. The army has now picked up the tab in Poland. It may be the beginning of something new. Either that, or merely the prelude to a disaster.

-From the Daily Telegraph (London).

A Kuwaiti Defense of Libya

If Tripoli is now the target of American attack, the target will eventually include the entire Arab world.

1906: Discussions on Persia

TEHRAN - An important political exchange of opinions is taking place at present between Rus-sia and Great Britain in regard to the much

vexed question of Persia, hitherto a fatal stum-

bling block to relations between those two coun-

tries. These Anglo-Russian negotiations are pro-

gressing most favorably. England most emphati-

cally desires, as the cardinal point in any agree-

ment, that the integrity and independence of the

Persian kingdom should be secured. Russia has given assurances that she is far from wishing any

increase of territory in Persia or indeed any-

where else, and that she takes a keen interest in

Persia because it forms a natural and valuable

outlet for her trade.

byan revolution are groundless. The American grudge against Libya is not new, and it has not been stirred by the Libyan assassination squad that the White House alleges was sent to the United States. [It was] Libya's confronting of U.S. policy and agents in the region and its firm resistance to U.S. schemes that pushed Washington to act as if it had lost its mind.

All the Arab nation must stand by Libya against any American aggression. If we differ with Libya on some points, this should not be a reason for us to let Libya confront America's fleets and air force alone.

-From Al-Rai al-Am (Kuwait).

1931: Women in Bootlegging

NEW YORK - American womanhood, which has invaded virtually every profession and trade, has taken the hon's share in one of the country's roughest industries, according to an announcement by government officials. The industry is liquor smuggling. The collector of the customs in Detroit has announced that more than 85 percent of those now trying to bring liquor into the United States on their persons from Canada are women. The hand that rocks the cradle, he says, does not hesitate to hide bottles in the swaddling clothes of infants. And they accept \$1 to \$3 over the Canadian price from their patrons for whiskey, whereas men bootleggers ask a much greater profit.

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KYO — The danger of a new I Indian-Pakistani war is looming steadily larger.

A decade after Bangladesh won its independence from Pakistan with the help of the Indian Army, New Delhi and Islamabad appear to be drifting toward a more far-reaching conflagration that could bring further dismemberment of Pakistan and possibly the use of nuclear weapons.

Historians surely will conclude that the sudden upsurge in South Asian tensions in 1981 resulted di-rectly from the Reagan administration's decision to provide \$3.2 billion in military and economic aid to Pakistan. The underlying forces at work in the region were building up long before Reagan arrived on the scene, but it was the sweeping, indiscriminate character of the aid package that touched off the cur-

NEW DELHI - Relations be-

States have not been as bad since the days of the Nixon-Kissinger

tilt toward Pakistan a decade ago.

guine, point to the good working arrangement established by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi with Presi-

dent Reagan at the Cancún sum-mit in October; a lack of open re-sentment about U.S. reservations

on the big IMF loan just awarded

to India, and the restrained discus-sions on the vexed question of con-

tinuing the supply of enriched ura-

nium to the Tarapur nuclear reac-

tor. Nevertheless, a two-hour talk

with Mrs. Gandhi last week

Relations began to decline seri-

ously after the Soviet invasion of

Afghanistan. That event more than any other is poisoning the well of the U.S.-Indian relationship. With-

out exonerating the Soviets, Mrs. Gandhi explains them. "We are

not for their being there," she said

and wornied."

"but I am not saying that they

showed how wide the galf is.

U.S. diplomats, trying to be san-

tween India and the United

rent chain reaction of suspicion and recrimination. Instead of designing a selective

program tailored for defensive mountain warfare against Soviet forces in Afghanistan, America has acceded to Pakistan's requests for long-range F-16 attack aircraft, M-48 heavy tanks and other sophisticated weapons intended primarily

to improve its balance of power with India. This has strengthened hard-iners in India, who clauor for large-scale arms spending, a crash program to develop nuclear weapons, and pre-emptive action against Pakistan before it can build up a more favorable military position with foreign support.

Reagan administration officials formulated their program of aid to Mohammed Zia ul-Haq's regime

Mrs. Gandhi's Nuclear Nuances

By Jonathan Power

By Selig S. Harrison

with surprisingly little attention to its effect on India-Pakistan relations. They focused myopically on the Soviet specter in Afghanistan and on helping Pakistan play a vaguely defined role in the Gulf. To help set things right, the United States should extend a for-

mal, written assurance to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi that America will not permit its weap-ons to be used to attack India. Presid-at Eisenhower made such a pledge to Jawaharlal Nehru when America embarked on its ill-fated program of military aid to Paki-stan in 1954. This did not fully mollify India, but it gave America a rationale for cutting off ammuni-tion, spare parts and petroleum to Pakistan during the 1965 India-Pakistan war.

forces to India's and on disengage ment of both countries' forces Against the background of its F-

Indian officials argue that a nonaggression agreement with Pakistan would be meaningless as long as the Kashmir dispute persists. They contend that Pakistan should agree to convert the cease-fire line in Kashmar into a de jure international-boundary as an accompaniment to a nonaggression pact. In the foreseeable future, however, any Pakistani regime would find it polinically difficult, if not impossible, to conclude a final settlement of the Kashmir dispute. As part of the 1972 Simla agree-ment, Islamabad explicitly pledged not to use force to alter the cease fire line, and a nonagression pact could indirectly incorporate this pledge by reaffirming the Simla

On the issue of military disen-gagement, New Delhi should offer explore a localized agreement in the Panjab along the lines suggest-ed by Lt. Gen. Harbaksh Singh, who commanded Indian forces on the Western front in the 1965 war. He has outlined an intricate for-mula for Indian withdrawais east of the Beas River and reciprocal Pakistani withdrawals west of the Ravi River, to be monitored by a neutral inspection force. Pakistan and India should give

Fakistan, and indua should give such an agreement urgent priority, because a relaxation of tensions in the Punjab is the prerequisite for a redeployment of Pakistani forces from the Indian to the Afghan

In the long run, only a fundamental understanding between New Delhi and Islamabad with rospect to the maintenance of the political integrity of the two coun-tries can break the vicious circle in South Asia.

India, for example, should deminitia, for example, should dem-onstrate that it accepts Pakistan in its present form by giving de jure recognition to Pakistan's contro-versial border with Afghanistan, the Durand Line, Pakistan should show that it is ready to move toward ultimate acceptance of the Kashmir cease-fire line.



16 blunder, there is not much

Washington can do in the near fu-

ture to repair its shattered rela-tions with India or help diplomati-

cally in promoting a relaxation of tensions in South Asia. If the vi-

cious circle of enmity and distrust

between India and Pakistan is to

be broken, it is the South Asian

leaders themselves who must take

As the overwhelmingly larger

ower, India should begin to show

large-heartedness and magnanimi-ty, which it has rarely displayed when dealing with smaller neigh-bors. So far India has responded

with knee-jerk negativism to Gen.

Zia's overtures for a nonaggression agreement and for negotiations on the ratio of Pakistan's military

the initiative.

scientific experimentation verting rivers and so forth.

should be always some uncertainty In short, Mrs. Gandhi serves noabout what a country is doing. tice that the world can expect an-Why should everybody know what other Indian nuclear explosion before long. The presumption is that it will fall hard on the feels of a Pakistani one, although she dis-missed the idea of a connection. Mrs. Gandhi is undoubtedly under heavy domestic pressure to go nuclear. For U.S. policy to appear to be so definitely on the side of Pakistan is to provoke India to the point where it might shed its constraints, despite Mrs. Gandhi's

personal convictions.

01981, International Berald Tribune.

The writer is a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for Inter-national Peace. This article is adapted from the winter issue of Foreign Policy magazine.

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we are doing today?" Clearly there is uncertainty about India's plans. As Palostan has edged nearer the day when it will explode its nuclear device, U.S. intelligence has reported ac-tivity at India's nuclear testing site. Mrs. Gandhi denies that India is

have to go ... They can't afford to we are going to be yes men, t Americans will support us. I don likes to have the Sovicts involved think the United States would li

Cynics and critics in New Delhi say that Mrs. Gandhi has used the U.S. rearming of Pakistan to justify a rearmament program that India was set on anyway. It is true that a mammoth Soviet anns deal with India, involving sophisticated MiG-23s and 25s, was initiated by Prime Minister Moranji Desai, and "Pakistan is trying to spread the idea that India has never accepted feelers were put out for the French Mirage 2000 before Washington Pakistan. That is nonsense."

announced its supply of high-per-formance F-16s to Pakistan. Two years ago, when I inter-viewed Mrs. Gandhi two weeks be-It can be argued that India fore her election victory, she made what was widely regarded as a startlingly fresh statement on her approach to nuclear weapons. She said that she did not believe in nuwould not have sought such quantitics without the provocation of Pakistan's urge to have the best, and without U.S. ambiguity about guarantees restricting their use against India. The present adminclear deterrence, that she was "op-posed to India making and stock-piling bombs," and that "our ownistration," Mrs. Gandhi said, "has said the guns can be fired in any direction. We have no doubt that ing a bomb would not prevent peo-ple using it on us." Last week, while she was just as these guns and the equipment are

meant to be used against India." For Mrs. Gandhi, this is worse than the harsh days of the Dulles era. Then, too, America armed Pakistan and cut India out. But the er" for her to do so. "I think there United States gave guarantees that the weapons would not be used on India. When war did break out, it instituted an embargo. "The United States now," Mrs. Gandhi said

angrily, "just supports the Pakistanis against us. Everywhere they usually support dictatorships rather than democracy." When I said that this was unfair,

have an anti-Soviet government in Desai was saying what America Afghanistan, just as there should not be an anti-Western govern-ment near the U.S. border." "I think the Soviets would like wanted him to say, so naturally they had a good relationship. Even when things were not in the nato get ont of Afghanistan," she said, "but I don't think that the tional interest, without consulting his Cabinet, he announced that v United States and Pakistan want were not going to have a peaced them to get out. Pakistan has gained tremendously from their presence — financial, military and moral support. The United States nuclear explosion. Why? Becan the Americans had asked him.

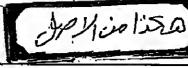
that during the early Carter years the United States and India drew preparing an explosion, but she quite close, she retorted: "Mr. says "there is nothing to stop us having a peaceful explosion." She went on to argue a case that went out in the 1960s, to the effect that

nuclear explosions have a use for

a firm relationship with a count

that wants to go its own way." In Mrs. Gandhi's mind, th United States and Pakistan shoul have nothing to fear from India She says India is not a Soviet lac key. "It is not we voting with th Soviet Union, but the Soviet Un ion which is voting with us." And "Pakingen is ruing to sured th

Dec. 17: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago



Marcos' Loyal Opposition: Too Late?

Strength of Communist Guerrillas in the Philippines Is Mounting

Martial Law

have relaxed the authoritarian na-

ture of his rule somewhat, but his

For example, the press is freer

than it used to be, but restrictions

remain and criticism of Mr. Mar-

sons to excoriate him.

By William Branigin

Washington Part Service MANILA — During 16 years in ower. President Ferdinand E furcos of the Philippines has built sceningly unbeatable political unchine. He has relied heavily on he military during sight upon he military during eight years of partial law, but be is also credited ith what the Filipinos call politial listo, or eleverness, in outwiting his opponents.

Now it seems the Marcos mahine may have been a little bit too inbeatable. Faced with increasing volarization marked by steadily rowing support for a Communist nsurgency in the provinces, Mr. Marcos is promoting a stronger noderate opposition.

But there is a feeling here it may re too late for that, and other problems may yet catch up with the Marcos rule. Besides the drift toward more radical opposition, a deteriorating economy and the absence of any clear successor to the 64-year-old anthoritarian ruler contribute to doubts about the future stability of America's most important ally in Southeast Asia. The question that crops up repeat-edly is: Can a revolution happen here?

Opposition Split

As with most matters of Philippine politics, there is no consensus on the question. But few would dispute that the New People's Army, the guerrilla arm of the Communist Party, is becoming a bigger factor and that the legal opposition has been divided, demo-ralized and weakened since Mr. Marcos scored a lopsided victory six months ago in a presidentia election that was boycotted by

most opposition groups. In an interview, Mr. Marcos conceded that the New People's Army was "becoming more ac-tive," but he denied that this meant it was "gaining strength" or attracting adherents from the legal opposition.

The guerrillas are "gaining sup-port in the form of funding," Mr. Marcos said, "and we're trying to pin this down. We suspect some of the funding is from outside." He added, "I strongly suspect

this is from people who are in the Communist fringes in some coun-tries, including the United States." Although the New People's Army professes Maoist principles, Mr. Marcos said, "we are certain"

the money is "not from China." Diplomatic sources said it was the first time that Mr. Marcos had mentioned a foreign source of sup-port for the New People's Army.

Other Rebeis

Mr. Marcos stressed that "they're not getting ton much" and that the amounts were in the thousands of dollars rather than the millions. He said the other main rebel group, the Moro National (19) ji Liberation Front, was no longer

seems to have become a top priorim the United States that "we are for peaceful change, but we're slowly being edged out of the pic-Certainly, the country's economcertainty, the country's econom-ie problems provide ammunition for the radical opposition. Real wages are declining, economic growth is slower, the balance of trade is worsening, and the foreign debt bas reached \$15 billion, near its constitution limit ture. If we are unable to bring about peaceful change, then the confrontation will be oot between Marcos and the democratic oppo-sition, but between Marcos and the left."

About 25 percent of the work are "certainly gaining ground in many parts of the country." ployed, poverty and malnourisbment are widespread, the disparity in incomes is widening and prices The opposition has charged that Mr. Marcos used his position dur-ing more than eight years of mar-tial law, which he declared in 1972, for the main export crops are way

dówn. Despite such problems, Mr. Marcos insisted, the "basic condito build a political machine that evolved as his New Society Movetions for a revolution just aren't ment. Since be lifted martial law in January, Mr. Marcos seems to there

Pessimistic Bishop

One who disagrees with the president is Spanish-born Catholic opponents still find plenty of reabishop, José Querexeta, who has lived in the Philippines since being expelled from China shortly after

the civil war there. "People say I am pessimistic, and maybe I am," he said at his cos is still not tolerated. Abuses of human rights by the military are generally said to have diminished, residence on the southern island of Basilan. "But I see now in the Philbut critics allege more excesses than ever by government-backed ippines the same signs of frustra-tion and despair that I saw among the masses in China 32 years ago civilian groups waging counterinwhen the Communists took over.

surgency campaigns. Another major opposition accu-sation is that Mr. Marcos and his "Unless drastic reforms are introduced in the country so wealth supporters have remained in power after the lifting of martial law by resorting to voting fraud and other is not controlled by a few, the '80s can be a very dangerous decade," Bishop Querexeta said. Without irregularities to win elections and such measures to distribute wealth more evenly, he added, "I think a revolution is inevitable."

In Manila, Cardinal Jaime Sin, the Catholic primate and a persis-tent critic of the Marcos government, said, "We are trying to do everything we can to stop any bloody revolution."

According to Cardinal Sin, "The president is against Communism. but because of the way he is running the country the people are be-coming more radical day after day and the moderates are disappear-

The cardinal said he was encouraging the legal opposition to "start olling your mechanism" to com-pete better with Mr. Marcos.

French Example

"Maybe the time will come when the opposition will win," he said, citing the electoral victory of French President Francois Mitterrand after several failures.

However, opposition politicians seem to despair of any change in government through the democrat-IC Process.

"More and more people are be-coming convinced that short of an act of God, there is no way to get Marcos ont and restore freedom in the country," said former Sen. José Diokno, chairman of the Civil Liberties Union of the Philippines. "This hopelessness has made the Communist Party of the Philippines the best organized party po-

plebiscites. In particular, they challenge the referendum earlier this year that approved constitutional changes allowing Mr. Marcos to run for a new six-year term as president in a quasi-parliamen-tary system of government. He also will be eligible for re-election.

Besides these changes, however, diplomatic sources also cite the opposition's own disarray as a reason for its troubles. While opposition politicians have excelled at criticism of Mr. Marcos and his poli-

cics, they have been unable to agree on alternative programs. Specifically, diplomats said the umbrella group, the United Democratic Opposition, never released a 28-page economic program that it said had been prepared at the time of the June presidential election, apparently because of basic disaements on the participation of gr multinational companies here.

Further Squabbles

Since then, further squabbles have erupted about the wisdom of the electoral boycott, allowing Mr. Marcos to claim a new mandate after garnering 88 percent of the vote against only token opposition. Although Mr. Marcos explained his call for a stronger legal opposi-tion as a way to curb financial aburge his marcher of his adianati abuses by members of his ruling party, political observers said it

was also in his interest to counter growth of the left.

"I realize there is a need for an opposition, especially when the



majority party is very powerful." Mr. Marcos said. "Yon can't only offends me, it offends many other people. I don't owe my pres-ent position to anybody in the watch everything that happens in the government." Mr. Marcos seemed sensitive United States. Neither does any-body in the [legislature], nor do the

about the idea of political polariza-Mr. Marcos was equivocal when asked if his call for a stronger op-position meant that his leading potion, calling it a "pure concoc-tion." He also reacted strongly to the thesis that the Reagan administration is unwittingly furthering litical foe, former Sen. Benigno such a process by strong state-ments of support. Most often cited Aquino, could return withont being imprisoned. Under prodding hy the Carter administration, Mr. Marcos freed Mr. Aquino in May, last year, after nearly eight years in prison, to undergo heart surgery in in this connection is the remark by Vice President Bush at Mr. Marcos' inauguration that "we love your adherence to democratie

cided to stay, taking a fellowship at Harvard University rather than coming back to finish serving his Mr. Marcos said U.S. leaders "certainly don't influence the re-

principles and to democratic pro-

Victor Kugler Is Dead; **Sheltered Anne Frank**

TORONTO - Victor Kugler, 81, the man who hid Anne Frank, her family and four other Dutch Jews from the Nazis during World War II, died Monday. Mr. Kugler kept the four mem-bers of the Frank family and their companions hidden above his spice merchant's office in Amster-

OBITUARIES

to Canada in 1958. Mr. Kugler was awarded the Munk Award by the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews in dam for 25 months before they were discovered and deported to Nazi concentration camps, where all but Miss Frank's father, Otto, J977 and the Joseph Award by the Jewisb Institute of Religion in New York in 1978, Last year, he was the subject of a Canadian tele-vision film called "The Man Who Hid Anne Frank." died

Anne Frank died in the German

2 Papers in Italy Defy

Chain's Order to Close The Associated Press

Hobart C. Ramsey MILAN -- Journalists and typo-

NEW YORK (NYT) - Hobart graphers Wednesday defied a shut-С Ramsey, 90, a former ehairman of the board and chief executive officer of the Worthington Corp., died Monday at his home in Short Hills, N.J. down order by the Italian publishing group Rizzoli and published two of its ailing dailies, the tabloid L'Occhio and the afternoon Cor-

Page 5

concentration camp of Belsen a

the age of 15. seven months after she was arrested. Her diary detail-

ing the daily lives of the group in hiding was discovered after the war and published in several coun-

tries. It later was dramatized as a successful play and a movie.

but he managed to escape from his

camp and return to the Nether-lands. He and his wife emigrated

Mr. Kugler also was arrested,

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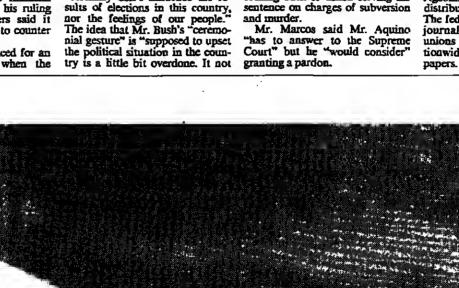
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riere d'Informazione. The two newspapers were dis-Dewey (Pigmeat) Markham tributed with mastheads bearing NEW YORK (NYT) - Dewey the name of the president of the Italian Press Federation, Piero (Pigmeat) Markham, 77, a vaude ville comedian best known for his Agostini, while unions printed and skit called "Here Comes the Judge," died Sunday after a stroke. distributed the issues on their own. The federation is an association of journalists. Meanwhile, press He appeared on television as a unions have called a 24-hour naguest of Ed Sullivan, Johnny Carson, Mike Douglas and Merv Grif-fin and on the "Laugh-In" shows. tionwide strike of all Italian news-



the United States. Mr. Aquino de-

sionist war in the southern Philippines and was weakening.

Mr. Marcos conceded that because of development problems, some parts of the Philippines were fertile ground for rebel groups, This recognition apparently lies at the heart of an ambitious new rural development program that

"My major concern is that we in the oppositioo don't seem to have a direction," he added. "The political opposition does not seem to be able to take advantage of Marcos' weaknesses."

Another opposition leader, for-mer Sen, Gerardo Roxas, said before he left for medical treatment

Wife Reports Sakharov Is Recovering Slowly

By Bryan Brumley

The Associated Press MOSCOW - The wife of Andrei D. Sakharov, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate, said Wednesday that he is recovering slowly after his 17-day hunger strike but feels that is successful outcome was a "areau isidan." for human ight

"great victory" for human rights. The strike by Mr. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, won the right for their daughter-in-law, Liza Alexeyeva, to leave Soviet Union to join her husband in the United States.

"This was a great victory which concerns not only a personal prob-lem. It drew international atten-tion to the Helsinki accord, which calls for governments to allow their citizens to come and go freely from their own countries," Mrs. Bonner said.

She made her comments to Western newsmen after returning to Moscow from Mr. Sakharov's exile home in Gorki, 250 miles (400 kilometers) cast of Moscow. Mr. Sakharov, 60, remained in a

Gorki hospital, Their hunger strike began Nov. 22 and ended Dec. 9, the day after the KGB, the Soviet security po-lice, informed the couple that Miss Alexeyeva would be allowed to Cinigrate.

Cameraman Wins \$125,000 in Suit

United Press International SAN FRANCISCO --- A combat photographer severely wounded in the Vietnam War has been award-

ed \$125,000 by a U.S. grand jury that agreed that Time magazine should compensate him for inju-

ries sustained on assignment. Tim Page, 37, had sued for \$4.3 million and \$50,000 a year for life. saving that the magazine had rehim in case of injury. Time Inc., however, said that Mr. Page had agreed to accept payment of his medical expenses, a one-year pho-to assignment in Rome and \$15,000 as final payment for his

Mr. Page said he was disap-pointed by the amount of the verdict but said he hoped the decision would "straighten out the position of all free-lancers of all media."

Mr. Sakaharov is currently receiving intravenous injections to supplement his diet and to treat a heart coodition, which Mrs. Bonner said involves low blood DICSTUTE

Mrs. Bonner, who was reunited with Miss Alexyeva at Mr. Sakharov's Moscow apartment, said she looked to the young woman's scheduled weekend departure with

scheduled weekend departure with both sadness and joy. "We've got so much to do before she leaves," Mrs. Bonner said. Miss Alexeyeva said that she had the necessary Soviet and U.S. documents for her trip and planned to meet the KGB demand that she leave before next Monday.

Forcibly Removed

Mrs. Bonner, 58, a physician, said that she had cared for her husband at home during their hunger strike before they were forcibly taken to separate hospitals Dec. 4.

Mr. Sakharov, she said, was working on a scientific paper and will inform the Soviet Academy of Sciences that he will resume his cooperation with other scientists conducting research on nuclear fusion.

He told the academy last sum-mer that he would suspend such cooperation until the Miss Alexeyeva, 26, was allowed to join her husband, She was married by proxy in Montana last June to Alexci Semyonov, 25, who is Mrs. Bonner's son by a previous marriage.

Mr. Semyonov is a graduate stu-dent at Brandeis University near Boston

Phase to Return

Mrs. Bonner said that she planned to rejoin her husband be-lore the bolidays in Gorki where he was banished in January, 1980, after criticizing armed Soviet inter-vention in Afghanistan. "I have to buy a tree so we can othebrate the year." she said, referring to the Soviet tradition of decorating a tree on Jan. 1.

She said that they had no infor-mation oo the situation in Poland, but quoted her husband as saying, "Any movement that involves 10 million people should command the respect of the authorities," a

clear reference to Poland's independent union Solidarity, which has nearly 10 million mem

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INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

New British Party Wins Hearts But Has a Problem of Identity

(Editor's note: When Shirley Williams won a seat in the British House of Commons last month, her victory sent shock waves through the solidly entrenched Labor and Conservative parties. In less than a year, Mrs. Williams and her fledgling Social Democratic Party have captured British hearts and headlines, and some newspapers have already suggested the possibility of her becoming the next prime minister. In this ex-cerpt from The New York Times Magazine, R.W. Apple Jr., London bureau chief of The Times, explains how the new party has come so far so quickly, and assesses its chances of maintaining its extraordinary momentum.)

By R.W. Apple Jr. New York Times Service

L ONDON - It may have seemed an unlike-ly place to launch a revolution, and Da-vid Owen and his guests - three middle-aged. middle-class moderates like himself - certainly seemed unlikely revolutionaries.

But the goal the four politicians set themselves on Jan. 25, 1981, at Mr. Owen's row house in the gritty Linehouse section of Lon-don's East End was revolutionary in its scope — the creation of a major new British political party, the first in 50 years, strong enough not only to end the half-century monopolization of power by the Labor and Conservative parties, but also to alter the very electoral system by which this country has chosen its political leadership for hundreds leadership for hundreds of years.

Less than 11 months later, the new Social Democratic Party has exceeded the wildest hopes of its founders. It has formed, with synergistic results, an alliance with the Liberal Party — the enfectled remnant of the party of Gladstone and Lloyd George — which prior to the partnership had only grass-roots enthusi-asm and an occasional electoral triumph to show for its detected a soft and a part show for its decades of hard work.

In three successive by elections -- compara-ble to American off-year congressional elec-tions as tests of national voter sentiment -- the alliance has done far better than anyone expected, the climax coming last month with a victory at Crosby, near Liverpool, a seemingly impregnable Conservative stronghold.

The national public opinion polls show the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance to be the most popular political grouping in the country. Hardh aded politicians of other parties now readily concede that a victory for the alliance in the next general election, which will probably take place in the fall of 1983 or the spring of 1984, is entirely possible. Many of them think the Social Democrats and Liberals will at least hold the balance of power between the Tories and the Laborites.

Politicians and journalists in London, as in Washington, are notoriously cynical about the launching of new parties, and with good reason - it seldom accomplishes much. But the Social Democrats have been taken seriously from the very start, because the signers of the "Limehouse Declaration," as their January

statement came to be called were no cranks from the fringes of politics. They were four of the best-known members of the Labor Party, all of them former Cabinet members, who had gradually come to the conclusion that they had to seek a new political home.

'Cang of Four'

Labor had lurched to the left, adopting ex-treme economic policies, advocating withdraw-al from the Common Market and moving toward commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament. The Conservative Party, which in other days might have provided an alternative, had embarked on a right-wing economic crusade, with mass unemployment as the principal early result.

So the "Gang of Four," as the newspapers dubbed them, took the painful and perilous step of striking out on their own, hoping to recreate in the new party those elements of the Labor Party that had originally attracted them to politics.

They were a heterogeneous lot, hut they agreed that abroad, Britain had to maintain membership in the Common Market and the Atlantic alliance; that at home, some means had to be found to restrain wages, and govern-ments had to stop promising the moon; and that within their new party, rank-and-file members had to have a considerable voice in its affairs.

Roy Jenkins, 61, had served ably as home secretary and chancellor of the exchequer in the 1960s and 1970s, hut he had turned his back on domestic affairs in 1977 to take a \$125,000-a-year job as president of the Euro-pean Economic Community, based in Brussels. He had been written off by most people in British politics.

But Roy Jenkins had not lost his appetite for politics in the gastronomic palaces of Belgi-nm, and he chong to the belief that he might yet be prime minister. In 1979, knowing that he would never make it as a member of the Labor Party, and disgusted in any event with what he considered the party's extremism, he broached the idea of a new party.

William Rodgers, 53, was the least known of the four, but he had a reputation among insiders as a talented organizer and administrator. He had been a follower of Mr. Jenkins for nearly two decades and had served as a defense minister and as transport minister.

Shirley Williams, 51, was quite simply the best-liked woman in British politics. Daughter of Vera Brittain, a prominent writer, pacifist and feminist during the period between the two world wars, Mrs. Williams was a woman whose undoubted intellectual gifts were com-bined with a natural warmth and sincerity. Often disheveled, often late for appointments, she held two Cabinet posts - education and social services - in the late 1970s. When she lost her parliamentary seat in the London suburbs to the Tory sweep in the 1979 general election, all of political Britain was shocked, and Conservative ministers said publicly that they deeply regretted her defeat. David Owen, 43, was the youngest of the four. A neurologist before he entered politics, he had been elected to Parliament at 28 and had been named a defense minister at 36. Two years later he was foreign secretary.

Within a month after the four joined forces, the new party had received 80,000 letters and contributions totaling more than \$350,000 -an astonishing amount in Britain, where political parties enstomarily raise and spend very little. On March 26 the party was formally launched with a burst of media hype more American than British

Then, in October, a three-time Liberal loser named William Pitt managed to win as the alliance's candidate at Croydon, in the suburban belt south of London. And Shirley Williams staged a triumphant return to the House of Commons by Winning at Crosby in an election Nov. 26 that suggested that no seat in the country is unwinnable for the alliance.

Now there are 27 Social Democrats in the House of Commons - 25 elected as Labor members who subsequently defected, one former Conservative, and Mrs. Williams.

How to explain the new party's extraordiflow to explain the new party's extraordi-nary success? In retrospect, Bill Rodgers thinks that he and his colleagues had overes-timated the difficultics facing them. "All we had to do," he said during a recent talk, "was push gently on the door, and it flew open." He and many others believe that the electorate has finally got tired of what he called the "boom-but" curver of politics in retrict energy. bust" system of politics, in which each party over-promises in order to win elections, then fails to deliver, particularly in the economic field.

It appears, in fact, that British political his-tory has arrived at a potential turning point because British economic history has entered a because spinsh economic instory has entered a crisis, and this has given the Social Democrats a chance comparable to that presented to La-bor by the economic crises following World War I. Christopher Patten, one of the brightest of the young Torics, says that "a major consequence of economic decline is that the elector-ate tends to become uncoupled from the exist-ing parties, identifying them with the comtry's failure."

Immediate Problems

The next general election is probably at least two years away, and there are some immediate problems for the Social Democrats to settle. They still have no constitution and no leader. They are still faced with the complex task of deciding which constituencies will be contest-ed by their own party's candidates and which by their Liberal allies.

But the main question that must be settled is precisely what kind of party the Social Democrats intend to be - an innovative left-of-center party challenging Labor (as Mr. Owen and, to a lesser degree, Mrs. Williams would have it), or a centrist party, probably more of a threat to the Tory vote (as Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Rodgers seem to believe more profitable).



Announcing at a press conference last March the formation of a the founders, the so-called "Gang of Four" - from left, Roy new British political group, the Social Democratic Party, were Jenkins, David Owen, William Rodgers and Shirley Williams.

No answers have yet been provided to many crucial questions. For example, what would happen if the trade unions refused to cooperate? What would the alliance do if reflation -the injection of more public funds into the economy — produced inflation rather than or in addition to new jobs? How would it deal

with strikes in the public sector, which broke the governments of James Callaghan and Ed-ward Heath? At a guess, the Social Democrats will be able to maintain their momentum for about a year without answering the tough questions. But sometime next fall, and perhaps sooner, the leaders of the Labor and Conservative parties will come to see that what they need to do is not satisfy their own vanity or appease the activists but start trying to win the election that will then be at most 18 months away. At that point, the crunch will come.

Identification Lacking

Chris Patten, the Conservative who represents Bath in the House of Commons, fears for s own seat and for the future of his party. "The Tory party," he commented, "has been in business for 200 years precisely because, al-though it has had bad moments, on the whole it has straddled the middle ground much more successfully than anyone else. We have abandoned that ground. As a result, it must be difficult for the most optimistic member of the Praetorian Gnard at 10 Downing Street to see anything but catastrophe written on the walls in large Greek letters."

An underlying problem for the Social Dem-ocrats, which will become more visible as time goes on, is its lack of identification with any class or interest. Social Democrat adherents must be won - and held - one at a time. whereas Labor can expect the antomatic alle-giance of a certain number of working people, and the Conservatives can expect the routine support of most of the more prosperous members of society. "We are trying to create a pow-er base," Mrs. Williams says.

Although the people who turned up for the Social Democrats' conference seemed overwheimingly middle class, detailed returns from public opinion surveys suggest that the party is quite capable of drawing working-class SUDDOLL

Overall, the latest polls give the Social Democrat-Liberal alliance about 45 percent of the total vote. But the alliance can hardly hope to sustain that high a share of voter preference until election day, and Robert M. Worcester of Market and Opinion Research International. probably the most skilled opinion analyst in Britain, expects a good deal of "churning," or contradictory trends in voting intentions, as the Social Democrats' leadership and policy questions are sorted out.

The alliance's victory at Crosby galvanized

the British public. Partly, it was the size of the turnaround, one of the biggest of the century. Partly, it was Mrs. Williams, who commands tremendous media attention. The day after the election, some newspapers were suggesting that she would be the next prime minister, and the former Tory prime minister Edward Heath went so far as to indicate that he might, under, some circumstances, agree to serve in a coalition government.

Voters' comments suggested an experimental mood. Valerie Fairbrother, 32, a housewile, who had always voted Labor, said. "I wouldn't vote for Thatcher. She's robbed everybody. Shirley Williams is going to do something for the public. She's more for the people, and I. want to give them a chance." Michael Roberts, 18 and unemployed, said. "I couldn't vote Conservative, and the Labor Party is all over the place. So why not try something new? The SDP seems to be all the parties rolled into

If, as now seems inevitable, the next election is truly a three-way fight, it is virtually impossible to predict the outcome.

But the fact that a possible coalition government is under constant discussion in the corridors at Westminster, to say nothing of the newspapers and the headquarters of the par-ties, is iestimony to the astonishing success of the Gang of Four in cracking and threatening to hreak the venerable mold of British polities.

By Iain Guest ional Herald Tribune

NDJAMENA, Chad - With his faded jeans and modish beard, Nick Russell hardly looked the part of a representative of this year's Nobel Peace Prize winner — the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugces

But nor did the scene he surveyed --- a huge It is the former of the second mean version of the second mean of the largest refugee crises in Africa.

The River Chari flows fast between Kousseri and Ndjamena, testing the stamina of gon-doliers who strain in their dugout cances against the current. They carried traders long before the French arrived in 1900 and rewrote the map of West Africa. They continued after Chad's independence in 1960, and they continne today. It's a timeless scene, African in mood and color.

Nonetheless there are clear signs of the psychological gulf between Chad and Cameroon. On the Kousseri side yellow taxis wait impatiently, their owners ready to haggle for outrageous fees, and confident of getting them because the civil strife in Chad has brought Kousseri newfound wealth.

On the other side, in Chad, the once graceful city of Ndjamena bears the scars of fighting that tore the capital apart last December. Two lets.

Agency in Action

Chugging across the river is a further indica-tion of something unusual. It is, as Mr. Russell (who oversees its arrival and departure) readily described it, "more a contraption than a boat." But every day for the last eight weeks it has been performing a valuable service, making its way crabwise across the river from Koussel to Ndjamena, carrying a truck crammed with re-turning Chadian refugees. Ever since the Libyan tanks rumbled into

Ndjamena a year ago, Chad has been a major preoccupation, of the UN refugee agency. About 100,000 Chadians fled to Nigeria, Su-dan and the Central African Republic. About 110,000 took the quickest and most direct route to safety — across the river to Kousseri, where they were grouped into one of the world's largest refugee camps.

A refugee at Kousseri.

The concern of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees began when this camp had to be established and provided with food. It then turned to getting the Chadians back home to a country that was isolated from its neighbors and cut off from Western aid by the Libyan presence. The countless operational headaches and political confrontations that followed reflect the pressures facing the newest Nobel Peace Prize laureate.

Little Glamour Left

Last week's Nobel ceremony in Oslo provoked none of the joy or outrage that followed when the award went to Mother Teresa or to the Soviet dissident scientist Andrei D. Sakharov. Partly this was because it went to an institution, not an individual; partly, too, be-cause the mood is subdued at the UN agency headquarters in Geneva, where its senior management has come under severe criticism in re-cent months for its inability to handle the rapidly expanding hudget, this year, \$460 million. But mainly there is a feeling that refugee

work has lost whatever glamour it had in 1951, when the UN High Commissioner for Refu-gees was established. The agency is finding it increasingly difficult to fulfill its legal role and define what is meant by a refuger - some-thing that was straightforward in the aftermath of World War IL

At the same time, it has to act as interlocutor between antagonistic governments. It has also become the dispenser of millions of dollars of aid, without being an operational agency. Often its mandate, to provide "emergency" assistance, merges disconcertingly with the de-velopment aid given out by other UN bodies. Last, but not least, it is coming under pres-

sure to solve refugee crises instead of indefinitely supplying camps. Nowhere do these problems converge as

they do in Africa — and Chad. Africa's 5 million refugees have not received the publicity of the Vietnamese boat people, but their plight is considered at least as precarions. Western immigration laws and the prob-lems of cultural assimilation mean that the op-tion of third-country resettlement is not available for Africa. So the refugees tend to waste away in camps, placing additional strains on some of the world's poorest countries.

Case Without Precedent

This points to the need to repatriate refugees as soon as possible. "Our programs should al-ways be trying to commit suicide," said Leslie Goodyear, who coordinates the commissioner's Chadian program.

There have been few successful repatriation programs in Africa. Refugees returned home after the end of civil wars in Algeria, Sudan and Zimbabwe. They also returned to Zaire's Shaba province in 1979. But in each case, repatriation followed rather than anticipated a political settlement, and the role of the UN agen-

cy was essentially passive. Chad has been different. The agency began negotiations with President Goukouni Ouedder's shaky government earlier this year, after Mr. Goukouni requested help - well aware that repatriation would improve his credibility.

The first thing was to get Chad to ratify the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention on Refugees, the second to assure that returning refugees would not be attacked.

A general amnesty was proclaimed and 17 political prisoners released. A tripartite com-mission was set up among Chad, Cameroon and the refugee agency. The repatriation itself began Oct. 1, and an estimated \$5,000 Chadians have since been shipped back across the river.

In many refugee crises the refugee agency was accused of being too passive. But in Chad the opposite might be true. When repatriation started, food distribution was halted on the Konsseri side and restarted in Ndjamena.

Blaise Cheriff, the agency's 35-year-old Senegalese head of mission in Ndjamena, insisted that the refugees were under no real pressure to continue distribution in Kousseri. But officials do concede that the line between "encouragement" and "pressure" is a thin one.

There was also additional prodding from the government of Cameroon. Koussen's rich landlords and merchants have gained hand-somely from the presence of the refugee camp and the influx of UN officials, but for most of Koussen's population any benefits have long since been outweighed by soaring inflation and the danger that Chad's bostilities will spill over again

Townspeople still recall how bullets rattled on Koussen's tin roofs during the fighting last December and how 30 Cameroomans were killed by stray bullets.

The Cameroon government has offered a site for Chadians not wanting to return, while hoping there will be few volunteers. The site, at Poli, is 600 kilometers (370 miles) inland, far from the refugees' traditional lines of commu-nication with Ndjamena and tribal connec-LIODIS

What Is a Refugee?

Negotiations with the governments of Cam-eroon and Nigeria have brought the refugee at present, on a 1951 convention that was drawn up after World War II. It covered indi-vidual families fleeing religious or political

The definition was subsequently expanded in 1969 at the Organization of African Unity convention, which recognized a fear of "civil disturbance" as sufficient motive for fleeing. But a number of observers feel that interna tional law has not kept pace with today's refugee crises, which involve masses of people flee-ing across what are often artificial frontiers and for reasons that are usually impossible to pippoint

In Africa, these include drought and the chronic political instability that has plagued Chad ever since independence in 1960. Many younger officials in the UN agency hope that the high commissioner, Poul Har-

tling, a former premier of Denmark, will use the prestige of the Nobel award to liberalize the definition and update the 1951 convention. But this runs into opposition from some of the agency's major Western donors, particularly the United States, whose policy of sending back Salvadorans and Haitians has provoked strong protests from the refugee organization. There is a feeling that whenever a country does not want to give asylum - for whatever reason - it calls them economic migrants."

said a worried agency official. This is now being heard from Nigeria and Cameroon.

Fear of Returning

So far, more than 60,000 Chadians are in Cameroon, and all bnt 500 of the 9,000 registered in Nigeria have chosen to remain there. But although many clearly do feel that anything is preferable to the economic chaos in Ndjamena, most appear bewildered and uncer-tain — learful of submitting their families to the ordeal of returning until Chad's political crisis is resolved.

Agency officials, for their part, have yet to

find a practical and fair way of distinguishing migrants from refugees after they have fled. Perhaps the most serious charge that can be leveled against the UN agency's repatriation

program is that it was premature and irrespon-sible to encourage people to return to a situa-tion as fluid as Chad's.

Officials say that the situation was relatively stable when the program began, and that 83,000 Chadians had gone back spontaneously. But they concede that Chad's immediate finture looks less than settled after a bewildering and fast moving month and that, therefore, lood distribution will be renewed in Kousseri shortly, prompting an angry charge from Presi-dent Goukouni that this will "sabotage" the repatriation program.

Observers of Chad's civil war feel that the country is moving rapidly toward a confrontation between its two dominant politicians, President Goukouni and his former defense minister and arch rival, Hissène Habré. About a month ago, Mr. Goukouni was thought to be in the ascendant, having won the withdrawal the Libyans. Since then he has been weakened by the failure of OAU peacekeeping forces to arrive promptly. Recently, five of the six states that have

agreed to furnish troops for the force met in Nairobi and decided that the remainder of the troops would be in place this week. But they are also reported to have decided not to participate in any renewed fighting, or to try to wrest back the eastern towns, including Abéché, that were recaptored by Mr. Habré's troops immediately after the Libyan withdraw-

Dounting Problem

As a result, it is felt that the OAU will not provide the support for Mr. Gonkomi that he was led to expect when he asked the Libyans to withdraw.

What is certain is that after decisively in-fluencing events in early summer, the UN agency's repatriation program now awaits a resolution of the political impasse. In the meantime, it is getting sucked into the daunt-ing problem of the country's reconstruction.

Ever since he held a conference on African efugees in Geneva last spring, Mr. Hartling has been criticized by donors for funding development projects under the guise of emer-gency aid. The pressure has been acute in Chad, which is, effectively, bankrupt.

At the tiny wharf where the returning refugees land, customs officials used to collect 900 million francs (about \$150 million) a month from returning traders, representing 60 percent of the government budget. At present, they collect on average 50 million francs. Chad's debts have risen to \$200 million, while production of cotton, its main source of foreign exchange, has slumped from 160,000 tons a year to \$0,000.

There also is the first suggestion of a major food shortage in Chad's interior. According to the UN agency, 350,000 people are affected, and the country needs 40,000 tons of food in the next six months,

On Nov. 12 in Paris, Mr. Goukouni present-ed a number of Western donors, including the United States, with a request for \$230 million in immediate aid. Participants say, however, that there have been almost no concrete pledges. Part of the reason, they say, was the unrealistic way the request was presented. The list included development projects that were rejected as unfeasible long before last year's

fighting. But in addition, Western donors have doubts about Chad's ability to use money



A boy feeding himself at a refugee camp in Kousseri, Cameroon,

properly, given the lack of roads and organization. As a result the UN Development Program, the chief UN project funder, is starting with modest technical assistance, repairing telephones, water systems and electricity while Unicef is supplying food and medicine to infant-feeding centers.

While this poses its own problems for agencies like the UN Development Program, refu-gee agency officials ponder the distinction between Chad's "development" and "emergency aid." The agency will spend \$24 million on a six-month rehabilitation program, which in-cludes food aid, and help with rebuilding houses. But in addition to the 55,000 registered refugees who have been sent back, it will also be catering to 80,000 Chadians who have returned of their own accord, and 49,000 who were displaced by the fighting but who did not cross the river. Neither of these groups falls strictly under the agency's mandate.

To the east, meanwhile, where \$,000 refugees have been registered in the Sudanese town of Geneina, a truckload of milk powder took

eight months to arrive from Khartoum because of the distance and chaotic state of the Sudanese bureaucracy. And in a final ironic test of the UN agency's negotiating skills, officials have found that locals keep a keen eye on the assistance given to the refugees - and complain bitterly if they are getting preferential : treatment

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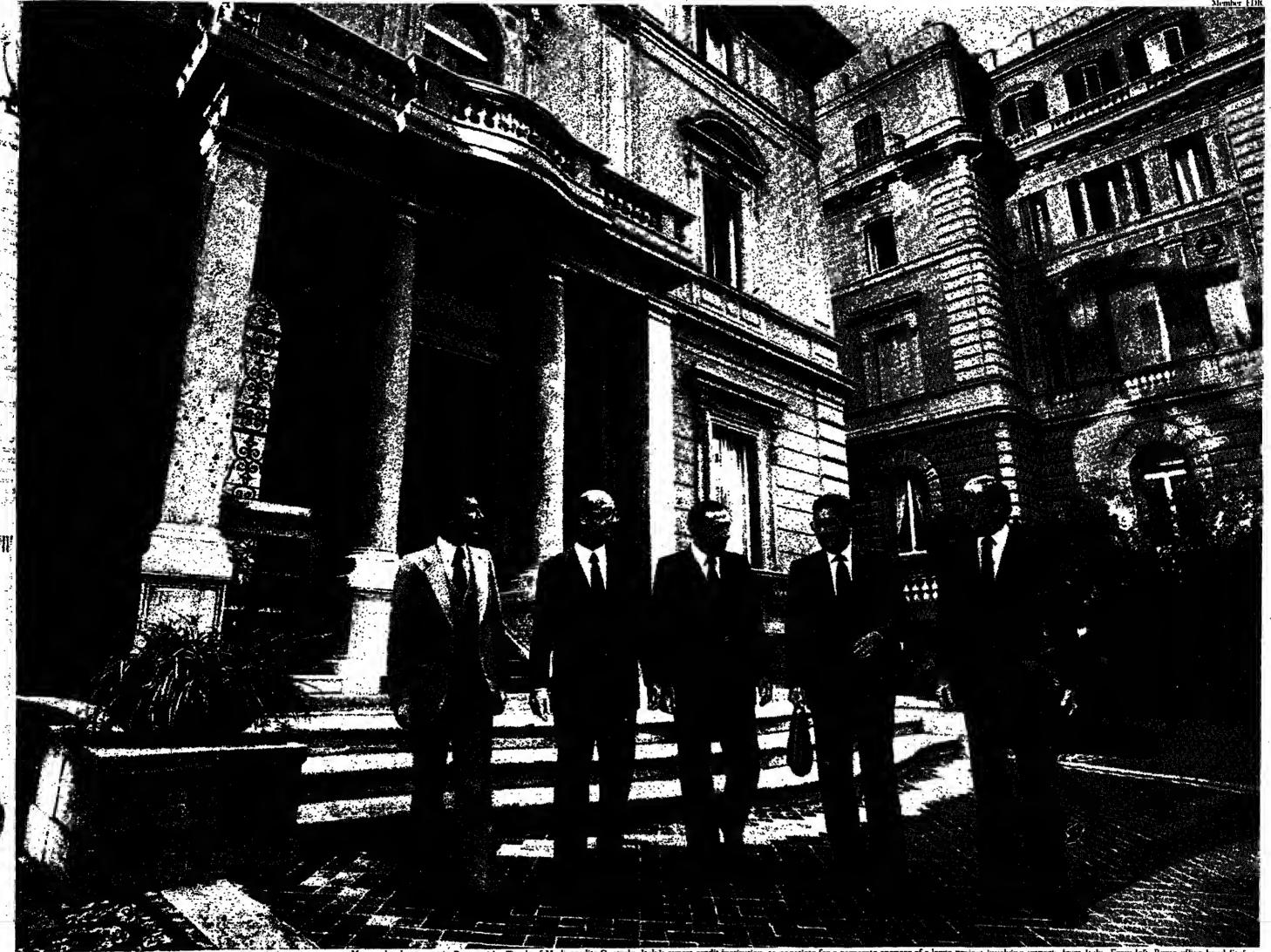
Ying

Last month, Robert Muller, the UN agency chief in Khartoum, took the five-hour plane ride to Geneina to find out whether the \$,000 Chadian refugees were prepared to go home. He found that they they refused to return. How, then, could their facilities - water, health, education, and food distribution -- be! improved without giving them more than the local Sudanese?

"If we put them up," Mr. Muller said, "we'll get accused of development work, and the refugees will have one more reason for not going home. But if we don't, the refugers will suffer. What's the answer?"

Such dilemmas will commune with a state of the second state of the Such dilemmas will continue to weigh bear

How advice from Morgan can maximize profit potential on large import projects



Morgan bankers meet in Rome with officials of Mediocredito Centrale. Italy's export-credit institution, to negotiate for a corporate sponsor of a large project involving imports from Italy. From Icit, Rome office head Stefane Balsamo; Dr. Giovan Piero Elia and Dr. Rodolfo Banfi, general manager and chairman respectively of Mediocredito; George Cashman, Multisource Export Credit Group head, New York: John Wilkle, general manager. Milan

New telecommunications installations. Cement plants. Hydroelectric power stations. Coal mines. Projects like these are huge. And expensive. Whether sponsored by governments or corporations or both, they require imports from other countries of major equipment, machinery, and engineering and construction services. The quality of advice given to a project sponsor on financing such imports is crucial to the project's profitability.

The Morgan Bank gives you an experienced team of experts who specialize in helping clients arrange the best possible long-term financing for imports on big projects. These specialists, located in New York and in Morgan offices around the world, have worked for many years with the subsidized export-incentive programs of the leading manufacturing countries. So they know how to negotiate the lowest interest rate, the longest repayment period, the best terms and conditions.

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□ evaluate the financing alternatives in all countries where companies will bid on your project, and make recommendations;

 \Box analyze the currency risks of each alternative and show how to minimize them within your exposure management policies;

□ prepare applications to the appropriate exportassistance agencies;

The Morgan Bank

 $\hfill\square$ negotiate terms and conditions to minimize your costs.

In Min 120

Page 7

Our export credit team can call on other Morgan specialists to serve you anywhere in the world. Project finance or international money management experts. Foreign exchange advisors. Analysts who know your industry. Bankers knowledgeable about the country where your project is located.

To get the best financing available on a large import project, talk to the Morgan officer who calls on you, or write or call George D. Cashman, Vice President, Multisource Export Credit Group, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, 23 Wall Street, New York, NY 10015, (212) 483-3721. **ARTS/LEISURE**

Two British Musicals: 'Lady' Left In the Dark, but 'Gypsy' Enchants

By Sheridan Morley nal Herald Tribun

ONDON - Two major American musicals are alive again and living in the British regional the-aler as Christmas treats. Leicester has Jule Styne and Stenhen Soncheim's "Gypsy" while Notingham has "Lady in the Dark," the European premicre of the musical that was written 40 years ago for Gertrude Lawrence by the historic if unlikely team of Moss Hart (book). Ira Gershwin (tyrics) and Kurt Weill (runsic)

Why "Lady in the Dark" should have taken four decades to get across the Atlanuc becomes clear once you get a chance of a look at it, but for that chance we owe some gratitude to Crispin Thomas, a resident director at Nottingham who, on a limited budget and within harely a month, not only got the show staged

but enuced Celeste Holm over to play its leading role. Suitably enough it was Holm who once took over from Lawrence in "The King and I." and though the two ladies had not a lot in common, there is a further irony in the fact that it was Holm's first great success (she was Ado Annie in "Oklahoma!") that virtually prevented the transport of "Lady in the Dark" out-side the United States until now. For 1940, "Lady in the Dark" was considered a revolutionary musical, if only because the musical numbers genuinely arose out of the text, being set-piece dream sequences fantasized by the leading lady while on a psychiatrist's couch. But three years later came "Oklahoma!" and by the war's end the "Lady" was beginning 10 look

Today it positively creaks with scuility and the show seems to me to belong in the history books rather than on the stage. With the exception of a final trio of winning numbers ("Tchaikovsky," "Jenny" and "My Ship") which occupy 20 minutes of a 2½-hour show, the score is the most unremarkable Weill ever wrote. There is a sense all through it that he was wishing he'd never left Brecht for Broadway, and Ira Gershwin's lyrics seem to have sunk to that level of mild despair. Meanwhile Moss Hart (who began the whole affair by going to visit a psychiatrist in order to rid himself of the influence of George Kaufman, thereby losing one collaborator only to acquire two others) wrote a book that barely lends itself to songs except when enclosed by some distinctly tacky dreams

How then to explain the original magic of a show that gave Lawrence the greatest of her Broadway successes, which made stars of two unknowns in the cast (Danny Kaye and Victor Mature) and ran virtually throughout the war in New York and on the road? Did the war create a special kind of theater-going audience, and if it did what precisely in this eccentric saga of a magazine editor coming lengthily to terms with her own personality could have especially ap-pealed to them? Certainly Lawrence was possessed of

considerable matic, and a first sighting of Danny Kaye must have been joyous in the irrelevant but joky recital of composers' names that is "Tchaikov-Weill Tom Lehrer was to write that Sort of number :5 years later. Was the American musical in the years immediately before "Oklahoma!" in such a derelict state that "Lady in the Dark" really seemed like a good idea? Did any of its three co-authors really ever get together over the same desk or piano, and if so did they ever agree on the kind of show they were aiming to write?

I have no answer to any of these questions: I merely pose them in the belief that the success of "Lady in the Dark" was an accident of war, and that its place in the show business history books as a landmark sical needs to be drastically reconsidered.

Meanwhile the Haymarket Theatre in Leicester is offering a glossy revival of "Gypsy." one of the genu-incly great Broadway musicals, since it combines in a single score the lush showbiz music of Styne and the acid anti-showbiz lyrics of Sondheim. As the formidable mother of June Havoc and Gypsy Rose Lee (the role originated on Broadway by Ethel Merman and in London by Angela Lansbury) the English TV soapopera queen Noele Gordon has a certain difficulty capturing the essence of a vaudeville trouper, because the vaudeville tradition is as unknown over bere as is pantomime in the United States. But as a show "Gyp-sy" remains pretty involnerable, and in Roger Red-fam's briskly efficient production Fiona Fullerton is an enchanting (if also over-English) Gypsy Rose Lee.

Similar problems of the transatlantic crossing are better handled at London's Ambassador Theatre; where James Roose-Evans has devised and directed a faithful adaptation of the best-selling "In Charing Cross Road" by Helene Hanff. Hanff is a little, mid-dic-aged American lady whose claim to fame is that for 20 years she wrote, like Alistair Cooke, a series of letters from America, in her case to the staff of a secondhand booksbop.

The play (more of a dramatized recital) is, like the book, essentially a love story. Hanff was, when the letters start, an impoverished New York TV scriptwriter who could never quite raise the fare to London and, indeed, had Laker then existed we might to this day not have heard of her. As it was, she began to express her yearning to be in London along with her orders for books to make that city feel somehow closer, and the ultimate tragedy is that when she does finally make it across the Atlantic most of her pen friends and the shop itself are all but gone. Radiant performances by Rosemary Leach as Hanff and David Swift as her favorite salesman make this a Christmas treat for book lovers; somehow you feel the Ambassador box office should accept book tokens.



Jar Fetches \$1.48 Million

By Souren Melikian mational Herald Tribune

ONDON - An extraordinary jar in blue-and-white porcelain L inscribed with the reign mark of Emperor Xuande (1426-35) was bought Tuesday by the Japanese dealer Tatsuo Hirano for £792,000 including commision (about \$1,489,000), a world record for any Chinese work of art at auction.

The jar first surfaced two years ago in an exhibition of Chinese and Southeast Asian art at a Bangtok bank. Soon after, it was available for sale for about \$750,000 and was seen by several dealers. It is not known how the jar left Thailand,

The shape is one of the most powerful ever done by a Chinese potter. A dragon, body undulating and claws outstretched, is painted in blue enamel and shown floating in space surrounded by billowy stylized clouds.

A duel developed for the 51.7-centimeter-high Ming jar between two Japanese bidders from about £300,000 up - the collector S. Matsuoka and Hirano, believed by the dealing-collecting commu-nity to have been acting for the Idemitsu Foundation, which runs one of the finest private museums in Japan.

Similar competition took place over the two other star pieces, a tripod celadon incense burner of the Song period, probably of the 12th century, knocked down at £115,500 to the Singapore collec-tor Jack Chia, and a bronze ar of the 12th-11th century B.C., bought for £74,800 by the London dealer Giuseppe Eskenazi. The latter is as outstanding in its way as the jar and is probably worth considerably more.

Théâtre Princesse Grace Will Open In Monte Carlo Today With Gala

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

International Herald Tribure MONTE CARLO — Monte Carlo has a new theater, the

IVI Carlo has a new theater, the Théâtre Princesse Grace. In keep-ing with the principality's cosmo-politanism, it is to be a playhouse of all nations. Its jewel-box auditorium is in hlue and clear oak, with a chande-tier of Murano glass. It seats 356 (280 in the orchestra and 76 in the mezzanine), while the stage is equipped to accommodate all the specimens of dramaturgy categorspecimens of dramaturgy categor-ized by Polonius and some be forgot to mention.

Its program will include not only comedies, dramas and recitals, but operattas, ballets, marionette spectacles and concerts, both classical and jazz. Patrick Gourdequin is its adminstrator and Raymond Gérome its artistic director

Multilingual Inauguration

The inaugural ceremonies today illustrate the international scope. Among those scheduled to partici-pate in the gala will be the Italian actress Valentina Cortese, the Brit-ish screen actor Dirk Bogarde and the French stage stars, Edwige Feuillère and Gérome. Excerpts from plays in three languages will be enacted between musical inter-

Next Tuesday the theater will have its initial production, "Eh, Bonjour, M. de La Fontaine." drawing on the fables of the 17thcentury author and staged by Mar-io Franceschi. It will play a threeweek engagement over the holi-days and will be followed on Jan. 12 by "L'Age en question," a new comedy by Francoise Dorin, with Jean Piat, and on Jan. 16 by "Le Journal d'une femme de chambre," an adaptation of the Octave Mir-

beau novel, with Geneviève Fontanel, and on Feb. 4 with a marionette spectacle. Scheduled later are "L'Evangile selon Saint Marc," spoken by Gérome: Diderot's "Le leven de Rameau," with Julien Bertheau; the premiere of a new version of Labiche's "La séduction Monsieur"; a lecture by Jean-Lou-

is Barrault on the training of the actor; a chamber music concert, and a one-man show by the come-

and a one-man show by the come-dian Raymond Devos. To represent the drama in Eng-lish the works of two American playwrights are under considera-tion. The first is by Princess Grace's late uncle, George Kelly. He was influenced in his choice of a career by the success of his elder hrother, Walter, who for many years delighted millions by telling the stories of "The Virginia Judge" in vaudeville. George Kelly made his start as an actor on the vaude-ville circuit and was soon a head-

ville circuit and was soon a head-liner, then took up his pen to write one-act pieces himself. Several of these sketches he later developed into full-length plays.

His first comedy, "The Torchbearers," hilariously exposed the little theater groups then in vogue all over the country straggling to internet plays beyond their histrionic capacities. But it was "The Show-Off," an colarge-ment of his vaudeville skit, "Poor Aubrey," that elevated Kelly into the first rank of American drama-

Memorable Character

In "The Show-Off" he invented an irresistible comic figure: a fastan irresistible comic figure: a fast-talking four-flusher who with glib gab invades a quiet, middle-class Philadelphia home, and with his confidence-man spiel sets every-thing topsy-tnrvy. With the obstre-perous Aubrey Piper, Kelly added a memorable character to U.S. the atrical literature. "The Show-Off" was filmed in silent days with Ford Sterling as the faker and has been the source of several talkies in addition to being developed first into a radio serial, then a television

show. In a more serious mood Kelly wrote "Craig's Wife," a bitter study of a selfish woman who sacrifices her marriage for creature comforts. It won a Pulitzer Prize as the best play of 1926 and remains its author's major contribution and is often revived. "Craig's Wife," and other subse-

quent plays earned Kelly a reputa-



Lufthansa's new Business Class offer: more room and better service on long-distance flights.



Page 8

tion for a deep comprehension of feminine psychology and his talent for illuminating his knowledge in sharp dialogue. The praise pleased him, but he once explained to the actress Ina Claire the method of his accred

his research. It was his practice to frequent tearooms and eavesdrop on the conversations of women at adja-cent tables. "I learned more from that — and developed character from what I overheard - than I ever did from anything a woman told me."

told me." Kelly hated all personal publici-ty and so when invited to his niece's royal wedding he did not attend, though be was a belowed and admired relative. Instead he come to Monte Carlo later to visit came to Monte Carlo later to visit ber quietly.

O'Neill Play Planned

The other American dramatist on the agenda of the Monaco the-ater is Eugene O'Neili, who won four Pulitzer Prizes and the Nobel Prize for literature

The English Theater of Vienna intends to produce his little-known miends to produce his little-known play "The Straw," inspired by an incident in his youth. In his cele-brated tragedy, "Long Day's Jonr-ney Into Night," an autobiographi-cal revelation, we have his self-por-trait in the young man who, strick-en with tuberculosis, is sent to a state clinic as his miserly actor fa-ther, hannted by the fear of pover-ty, refress to finance more error. ty, refuses to finance more expenve medical treatment.

From his experience in the charity hospital O'Neill fashioned "The Straw," picturing the ro-mance of two young patients. The young man is cured and goes back into the world, but the girl is to be sent to a clinic for the incurable. The scene of scparation is charged

with emotional dynamite, one of the finest feats of its author's dramaturgy. When the play was first staged in 1921 illness and death were taboo subjects in the commercial theater and its first and only appearance was a failure. The Vienna production would come to Monte Carlo for a guest



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Michael Lee, who turned his hobby into a livelihood when he left China, with some of his dolls

The Doll Maker of Hong Kong

By Hebe Dorsey al Benald Tribun

HONG KONG - A metropolis also known as the world's largest exporter of toys, Hong Kong is also the home of a small business run from a decrepit fourth-floor walk-up just off Shanghai Street. Up there, lives Michael Lee and his so-called family, seven Chinese refugees. With books on Zen Buddhism next to a caged canary, empty test cups, an old fash-ioned clock and sophisticated stereo equipment in the dimly lit flat, Lee and his working force are manufacturing dreams for children all over the world.

They make 200 dolls a month. A factory could make 200 an hour. "But then, they'd all be allice," Lee remarks. Born Lee Ming Yang in 1908 in central Chi-na, be was one of five sons of a naval officer. He became a physical exercise instructor in Shanghai, which be left in 1949, when the Communists took power. Lee went to Hong Kong, where life was hard

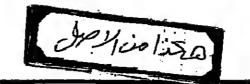
because be did not speak Cantonese. He did not know what to do with himself but remembered his hobby. He started making dolls again and a woman who owned a souvenir shop in the Imperial Hotel started selling them. Little by little, he became known and his dolls could be found in the best of Hong Kong stores.

Lee's creations are all rag dolls and they have something else in common. They all smile. He sees to that because he is the one who paints their faces on the same cheerful pink cloth that serves as a base. Occasionally, one of the children of one or the other

persons in the commune helps him with the painting. There are 14 different styles — seven Chinese and seven Western. His favorite, as well as his best seller, is a traditional Chinese woman carrying a child on her back. But be also has produced one resembling the mime Marcel Marcean, an American jogger and an Australian swagman — with the latter winning him an export award in 1976.









Published with The New York Times and Th Page 9 Thursday December 17, 1981

INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS Dresdner Says Delay Likely

TC Asks Judge to Seal Mobil Documents

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United Press International

CLEVELAND - The Federal Trade Commission, which last week iled ao antitrust complaint in U.S. District Court in Cleveland against he Mobil takeover bid for Marathon, has asked a judge to seal certain rade information obtained from Mobil. The information was obtained from Mobil in the FTC's investigation

If the proposed Marathon acquisition. The material amounted to trade ecrets, sensitive information a company would not want publicly disslosed, the FTC said.

The FTC said Tuesday the protective order it seeks would preserve the right of Mobil and any other interested parties to request that certain material obtained by the commission during its antitrust review be kept sarret permanently. The parties in an FTC invesogation have a right to seek such an order under federal law.

MCI Buys Worldwide Communications Firm

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON -- MCI Communications has purchased WUI Inc., a subsidiary of Xerox, in the most significant acquisition of MCI's brief history.

Instory. The \$185 million cash purchase Tuesday by MCI, the leading long-distance telephone competitor of American Telephone & Telegraph, must be approved by the boards of the two companies and by the Federal Communications Commission.

WUL divested as Western Union International from Western Union in 1963 and acquired by Xerox in 1979, is primarily in the telex, cablegram and private leased-channel fields. "It's a natural fit," said MCI Chairman William McGowan. "Both companies have the same customer base and technology."

Host to Sell 147 Fast-Food Restaurants

Los Angeles Times Service

SANTA MONICA, Calif. — Host International, the company that is scheduled to be acquired by Marriott Corp., says it has agreed to sell its 147 fast-food properties. The restaurants have lost money for the last

Heublein will purchase 76 fast-food restaurants in the Houston area, adopted an emergency package of policy measures Wednesday to exconverting about half of them into Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurants and selling the rest. pand imports and ease trade fric-

After the purchase of the Houston units by Heublein, Host plans to tion with the United States and sell its remaining 71 fast-food units to Ross Peterson, a Host vice presi-Western Europe. The package is expected to reduce Japan's burdent who will leave the company when it is acquired by Marriott. Those units, operating as Jim Dandy Fried Chicken, are in California, Oklaho-ma, Denver and Dallas. Host would not disclose the value of either geoning trade surplus by \$1 biltransaction Monday.

Gannett to Publish U.S. National Newspaper Las Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Gamett, the largest oewspaper chain in the Unit-ed States, says it will begin publishing next fall the general interest national newspaper that has been test-marketed since June. the private level.

USA Today will be the nation's first general interest, national daily newspaper. Gannett President Allen H. Nenharth said the newspaper will be published weekday mornings in Springfield, Va., a suburb of Washington, and will be transmitted by satellite to offset printing plants in 15 major cities.

Departing from earlier statements, Mr. Neuharth said the paper at first will be sold only in Washington, instead of circulating nationally. He said he expects the paper to attract more than 2 million readers and

to this a profit within five years. A spokesman for Gannett said the company envisions the reader of USA. Today to be someone who travels frequently or someone who is not interested in the amount of local news in most newspapers.

MAN, Alsthom Win S. African Order Restors

AUGSBURG, West Germany — Maschinenfabrik Angsburg-himberg and Alsthom-Atlantique of France won an 800 million kenteche mark order to deliver six turbines to the Electricity Supply Commission of South Africa, a MAN spokesman said Wednesday. MAN, whose share of the order is worth 650 million marks, will build

the yene

On Polish Debt Agreement

PARIS - The likelihood is increasing that the greement to reschedule Poland's 1981 debt will oot be signed by the end of December as planned, a

spokesman for Dresdner Bank said Wednesday. The spokesman said that Dresdner, which is acting as agent for the 460 banks involved in the rescheduiing had been in contact with Poland's Bank Handlowy since martial law was declared Sunday. He said the signing of the rescheduling agreement would probably be delayed for "technical reasons" because the bank would be closed for the Christmas and New Year holidays.

Banking sources in Paris said Wednesday that Bank Handlowy's branch in London sent a telex to Western banks Tuesday asking for finance to cover \$350 million in interest payments due on commercial debts this year.

The request is phrased in terms of bridging finance and has been made to 23 banks, including Dresdner Bank, the sources said. Both Bank Handlowy's London hranch and the

Dresdner Bank spokesman were unable to confirm that such a request had been made. The banking sources said the telex makes clear that the request is from the foreign trade bank's Warsaw headquarters. Interest payments are due to be paid before an agreement to reschedule the \$2.4 billion of 1981 debt is signed.

From Agency Dispatch

Oil, Metals

TOKYO — Japanese ministers

The rescheduling agreement would delay the payment of \$2.4 billion due in the last three quarters of this year, but it does not include government ernment debt, which was rescheduled earlier, nt-to-gov-

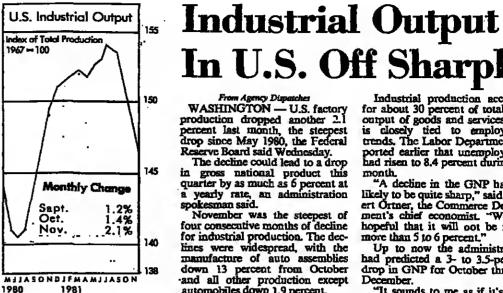
The sources said the telex appeared to amount to a request to reschedule the interest payments as well as principal, though they were unable to give details of the period for which the bank requires the loan.

Tuesday in London, Tadeusz Barlowski, Bank Handlowy's general manager, said that the bank has been paying some interest every day but that he did not know how much is left to pay.

The Dresdner spokesman said that Western banks still considered the agreement to reschedule the deht to be complete other than the signing. He added that a signing in January would oot alter the agreement ----under which Poland's 1981 debt is to be repaid in 3½ years after a four-year grace period.

But the sources in London said the request for finance of interest payments presents problems for the bankers involved, because it casts doubt on Poland's ability to pay future interest, let alone princi

Western bankers, who with Western governments are owed a total of about \$27 billion by Poland, have expressed fears that escalating confrontation in Poland resulting from the imposition of martial law could throw the country further into economic chaos.



From Agency Dispatches WASHINGTON - U.S. factory production dropped another 2.1 percent last month, the steepest drop since May 1980, the Federal Reserve Board said Wednesday. The decline could lead to a drop

in gross national product this quarter by as much as 6 percent at a yearly rate, an administration spokesman said. November was the steepest of

four consecutive months of decline for industrial production. The declines were widespread, with the manufacture of auto assemblies down 13 percent from October and all other production except automobiles down 1.9 percent.

But the U.S. Chamber of Com-

The economic news, however,

REPORT

1981

257,000

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New York Stock Prices Fall **On Negative Economic News**

From Agency Dis Poland over the weekend appears to have been completed earlier in NEW YORK - Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed the week. lower Wednesday as confusion

Mr. Pado said, however, that over the direction of interest rates and the economy continued to exinvestors are obviously still nervous and expects the market to drift down to the 850-860 range on

and the economy continue to ex-ert pressure on the market. The Dow Jones industrial aver-age closed off 7.23 points at 868.72, declines led advances by the Dow average. Leland S. Prussia, chairman of BankAmerica, said Wednesday the an 8-to-5 margin and volume slipped to 42.77 million shares from the 44.13 million traded Tuesday. unemployment rate may reach double-digit levels next year. He added that he did not think such a level would last more than a

Analysts said the light trading month or two. was a positive sign for the market. Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Co. said there was oo wholesale dumpmerce said Tuesday it thought a re-bound would begin in the first quarter. The administration has ing of stocks, despite the plethora of bad oews. been looking for a substantial

The latest government reports pickup in the second half of 1982. indicated the recession may be harsh and long. November indus-trial production plunged 2.1 per-cent, the worst decline since May, buoyed the bond market, dealers said. November's industrial production was down farther than an-1980, and the fourth consecutive ticipated, and Treasury issues monthly decrease. The November gained with coupons up 1/4 to 7/s slide following a drop of 1.4 per-

percentage points. Long-dated bond prices were about % point higher, with the 14s of 2011 at 105%, compared with 10434 Tuesday. ber to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 871,000. This followed a revised 5.7 percent decline for Oc-

Initially, the department said the start rate fell 6.8 percent in October. Despite the improvement, the November start level was the third lowest on record and was down 43.8 percent from the year

Italy

Montedisor said most of the selling in reaction 1st Half to the declaration of martial law in

In U.S. Off Sharply Industrial production accounts for about 30 percent of total U.S. output of goods and services, and is closely tied to employment trends. The Labor Department reported earlier that unemployment had risen to 8.4 percent during the month.

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"A decline in the GNP hasis is A decome in the GNP hasis is likely to be quite sharp," said Rob-ert Ortner, the Commerce Depart-ment's chief economist. "We are hopeful that it will oot be much more than 5 to 6 percent."

Up to now the administration had predicted a 3- to 3.5-percent drop in GNP for October through December. "It sounds to me as if it's even

more confirmation that the recession is sharp and is widespread." said economist David Ernst, of the Evans Economics forecasting firm. While it doesn't occessarily indicate the recession is going to deep-en from here on in, it does seem to indicate that unemployment is

going to rise further." November's decline in production followed a 1.4-percent drop in October, a 1.2-percent decline in September and a 0.2-percent dip in August after revisions, the Fed

The Fed said manufacturing ontput was down 2.4 percent, du-rable goods manufacture was down 3 percent, and output of down 3 percent, and output of nondurables was down 1.5 percent, Production figures for mines and utilities also continued to decline, the Fed said.

Output of construction supplies fell 2.1 percent last month after a 3.8-percent October decline and is down 7.8 percent from a year earli-

"In contrast to these large reductions, output of defense and space equipment continued its up-ward trend and was more than 4 percent higher than a year earlier, the Fed report said. Meanwhile, Murray Weiden-

banm, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, told the National Press Club in Washington, "There is little doubt in my mind that we are on our way to a vigorous recovery in 1982."

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fray interest payments on loans to a semi-governmental agency to finance stockpiling purchases of nickel, chrome, umgsten and other rare metals. Grain imports, mostly from the United States but also from South-east Asia, will be increased to a total \$90.9 million, to be used prima-

Cabinet sources said a special rily for foreign aid. Cabinet council of economic min-Japanese ministries will conduct isters agreed to a program that will a survey to change import-testing procedures, which have been cited promote imports of commercial

ets, rare metals, grains and oil, Washington and EEC officials while moderating exports and ex-pediting industrial cooperation at as a major barrier to imports. The sources said the survey is to be compiled by the end of Jann-The council, which balked in a

ary; measures needing legal adjust-ments will be submitted to Japan's meeting last month at making any significant changes in Japan's parliament. trade stance, moved after both The government had decided

Washington and the European Economic Community warned that failure to do so could spark a earlier to cut tariffs on 1,650 items, agreed in the Tokyo Round of trade oegotiations, two years chain of anti-Japanese measures. Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki ahead of schedule. The items inhad prodded his government to head off an escalating trade con-flict. chude automobile parts, machine tools, some liquors, cookies and chocolates.

The advanced implementation will lower Japan's average tariff rate to 6.75 percent from 8 per-The Cabinet sources said that a key element in the package was a cent. officials said.

plan for the government to make available, beginning Jan. 15, up to Import delegations will be sent abroad, foreign product exhibi-tions will be held in Japan and in-\$500 million to import raw materials and to purchase aircraft abroad The government will also add .44 million barrels of oil to the

dustrial cooperation will be en-couraged with EEC members in Third World markets, the Cabinet

Japan Acts to Ease Trade Friction dies of \$52.3 million will help de-Japan posted a \$12-billion cus toms-cleared surplus with the United States in the first 11 months of this year and a \$9.4-bilhon surplus with the European community, according to Japanese figures released this week.

The U.S. Embassy in Tokyo said in a statement that although it had not yet studied the package, it was encouraged by the announcement. In a related development, Canada's industry minister, Herb Gray,

the Canadian government probably would ask Japan to restrict auto exports to Canada for a sec-ond straight year.

Continental Airlines

Sees \$60 Million Loss

LOS ANGELES - Continental Airlines, estimating a loss for 1981 in excess of \$60 million, said Wednesday it will be in technical default under its loan agreements.

The company said, however, that it was confident that necessary waivers, including restructur-ing of its debt, will be arranged. The company said it will present a new business plan for 1982 to its directors and creditors that will seek to provide for at least a breakeven position for next year.

told Parliament on Tuesday that cent in October.

tober.

earlier level.

Chester Pado of G. Tsai & Co.

The Commerce Department said Wednesday that U.S. housing starts rose 0.8 percent in Novem-

The turbines, each with a 665-megawatt capacity, are for a planned coal-fired power station at Matimba in northwest Transvaal, due to start operating in 1991.

MAN also said Wednesday it expects little increase in profit during the fiscal year that began in July despite a sales increase of between 10 world prices. and 15 percent.

sources said. 69.2-million-barrel stockpile held

In parallel with those measures, for emergency use. This move, to begin in April, would be worth \$321 million at current average the government will be trying to expand demand in the domestic market so that the country can ab-In addition, government subsi- sorb more imports.

OPEC Surpluses Expected to Decline Sharply

for leasing.

By Art Pine AP-Don Jones

NEW YORK - The world economy may have another adjustment to make over the next few years: OPEC is running short of money.

With oil consumption down because of worldwide conservation efforts and with new price increases unlikely soon, the 13-member cartel is experiencing a serious slowdown in revenue after years of massive surpluses. Many Western economists, but by no means all of them, see mostly good news in the trend.

Forecasts are that OPEC members' surpluses, which reached a inge \$116.4 billion at their peak in 1980, will shrink to between \$60 bil-ion and \$70 billion this year and between \$30 billion and \$40 billion in 1982. Within a few years, they could dwindle to almost nothing.

Bankers Trust economists have compiled projections showing that OPEC nations may well be running a \$20-billion overall deficit by 1984, making OPEC a net borrower instead of a kender for the first time since the 1973-74 oilprice increase. Morgan Guaranty has come up with similar projections for 1982 and beyond.

The reason for the trend is the very force that the oil cartel has so successfully exploited in recent years — supply and demand. With worldwide oil consumption pared so sharply in response to the 1973-74 and 1980 price in-creases, the oil producers have slashed output and have not have also been also a supply and have not been able to raise prices enough to outpace inflation. At the same time, many OPEC countries are overspending.

"The problem of the OPEC surplus is fading said Rimmer de Vries, New Yorkaway," said Rimmer de Vries, New York-based international economist for Morgan Guaranty.

Soaring oil prices and the amassing of the surplus over the past eight years have drained other nations' power to purchase other goods, added to inflationary pressures and exacerbated balance of payments deficits. They have also heightened the volatility of the currency mirkets and forced governments to adopt more restrictive economic policies. Now all that may be reversed, or at least alleviated. "The fact that they have less means every-one cise has more," Mr. de Vries said. Tom Sargent, a London-based economist for Ma-

rine Midland, added, "Other things equal, it's a somewhat bullish factor."

But other analysts are more bearish. Ronald McKinnon, an international-economics specialist at Stanford University, said that while the oil-producing countries have consistently funneled the bulk of their excess revenue into securities and bank accounts, the industrial nations are not likely to bank as much of the total pot. These nations tend to spend more of their income than do OPEC nations. There-fore, Mr. McKinnoo said, net savings — and money available for investment — probably will be lower.

As a result, he said, interest rates are likely to rise, and both industrial and developing nations will have a harder time borrowing.

Also, with the exception of a few wealthy oil producing countries such as Saudi Arabia, the OPEC nations are likely to suffer a serious economic squeeze, heightening the political instability in some areas. And the OPEC coun-tries demand for imports from the major industrial nations is expected to decline.

"There are a lot of distributional impacts," said Lawrence Brainard, Bankers Trust's chief international economist. "It's difficult to tell for the moment exactly how everything is going to sort ont."

Projections of a sharply declining OPEC surplus hinge on economists' assumption that oil prices will not rise more rapidly than inflaoil prices will not rise more rapidly than infla-tion in the next few years — an assumption that could be undone by events. The cartel suf-fered a similar cash-flow squeeze in 1978 but managed to recover a year later when post-revolutionary Iran stopped selling crude oil, creating a shortage that pushed up prices worldwide. Eventually Saudi Arabia and other constitute decreating to full the survey sen but countries stepped in to fill the supply gap, but prices remained high and rose more rapidly later.

Phillips in Large Find off Ivory Coast

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York These Service NEW YORK - Phillips Petrole-om has announced that five exploratory wells drilled in the Espoir oilfield off the Ivory Coast in West Africa had discovered almost en-tirely gas deposits and little crude

Oil analysis said that although Oil analysts said that although the natural gas deposits were sub-stantial, they would take much more time and money to exploit than the oil the company had hoped to find. Phillips has already found sizable oil deposits else-where in the Espoir field, which some analysts had predicted would be one at the world received oil depo be one of the world's richest oil deposits

Dan Harrison, a spokesman for Phillips, sand Tuesday that the

company had recently plugged the five wells after they produced the processary geological information about hydrocarbon deposits in their sectors of the Espoir field. One of the exploratory wells proved to be o dry hole. There was better news Tuesday from another part of the Espoir field. Phillips announced that it

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had completed drilling a production well in another sector of the Espoir field and it had been tested at a daily rate of 6,335 barrels of caude oil and 2.3 million cubic feet of natural gas. It will begin pro-ducing io the third quarter of 1982, once production platforms, rigs. storage and transportation systems have been installed. Three more production wells will also be opened in late 1982.

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For now, a shrinkage in OPEC's coffers has already begun to show up in the financial kets. The Basel-based Bank for International Settlements said that for the first time in years, OPEC supplied virtually oo oew money to the banking system in the April-June quarter, leav-ing the United States and Western Europe as the major suppliers of funds for lending and investment. "There's been a very substantial decrease in new inflow of funds into banking." said Alexandre Lamfalussy, the BIS chief

By far the biggest beneficiaries from the de-cline in the OPEC surplus, many economists say, will be the major industrial countries — the group that was hit hardest by the "second oil shock" price increases of 1979-80. Currentaccount balances in many major industrial countries already are improving. West Germa-ny's new move to ease its credit policies, for example, was attributed by officials there in part to a reduced burden from OPEC. And Britain has felt more able to liberalize its economic policies.

Economists are more divided on the effect of the decline on Third World countries. Poorer countries will benefit because oil prices are not rising as sharply as they used to. But if the dip does reduce the amount of money available for lending, it could crowd some developing countries out of the credit market, Mr. Brainard and some other analysts believe. And John Lichtblau, the director of the New

York-based Petroleum Industry Research Foundtion, said that the decline in the OPEC surplus may force some OPEC countries to trim the aid they have been providing Third World nations. Such aid now approaches \$8 billioo a year.

Sandi Potential Cited

BAHRAIN (Reuters) — The official Sandi press agency quoted Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani Wednesday as saying the kingdom has "a great potential for new oil dis-coveries which could double its oil reserves" from the current 173 billioo barrels.

CURRENCY RATES

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U.S. \$50,000,000

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December 1981

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1981

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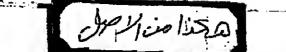
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China's Tax Law for Foreigners Called Vague

From Agency Dispatches PEKING --- The Chinese news gency has published an English ext of its new tax law for foreign ompanies, but Western tax speialists said key clauses are still va-

The law, adopted Sunday by the vational People's Congress, Chi-u's parliament, sets progressive ax rates on net profits on a scale rom 20 in 40 percent, with an ad-hisonal 10-percent local tax levied and the same taxable income. The owest rate will apply in annual net ncome below 250,000 yuan (about \$167,000), and the highest to annu-ti income of many days. al income of more than. I million YUBTI

The rates, which take effect Jan. t, apply to foreign companies with offices in China.

A major question, the tax spe-cialists said, is whether companies will be taxed just on income de-rived in China or on earnings worldwide. The published text did not make that clear.

The specialists said a few linuistic changes were made to the Chinese text by government officials after the congress passed the law. They said a firm assessment could only be made after the final version is published in the official

20% Withholding on Interest

The law provides for a 20-percent withholding tax on interest payments to foreign banks, unless their loans are made at an unde-

U.S. Bill to Delay Mergers Of Oil Firms Finds Support

By Martha M. Hamilton -Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - A bill that would bar mergers among the na-tion's largest oil companies for 18 months while the Federal Trade Commission and Congress study their impact has been approved with strong bipartisan support by a subcommittee in the House of Representatives.

Only two members - both Democrats from oil-producing states — opposed the measure Tuesday. The bill would place a moratorium on acquisitions by the top 20 oil companies of more than percent of the stock or more than \$1 billion worth of crude oil of any

of the top 40 companies. (Rep. Clarence J. Brown, Republican of Ohio, who is the major backer of the House bill, has abandoned hope of getting action on it until Congress returns from the holiday break on Jan. 25, an aide said Tuesday, according to The Associated Press.

[Aide Roger Bolton said several senators had threatened a filibuster to block the measure if it did

reach the floor.] The proposal is a response to Mobil's attempt to take over Marathon. Some analysts have medicted that a success by Mobil would trigger a wave of mergers.

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fined "preferential rate," the spe-cialists said.

It provides for a fine of up to five times the amount of tax due on companies that evade taxes or refuse to pay, and will impose a 1.S-percent daily penalty on overabilities. lue taxes.

But it is vague on the question of foreign companies with repre-sentative offices bere, which includes about 20 foreign banks. These offices help to arrange and finance business between China and foreign companies and gov-ernments. Chinese authorities say that while such offices are not directly earning money within China, they are generating income from doing business here and therefore should be taxed like

other businesses. Indirect Income

According to the text, the withholding tax will affect companies that do not have any outlets in China on income derived from dividends, interest, rentals, royalties poning action on several steps the committee was scheduled to conand other sources in China.

Income from interest loaned by international financial organizations such as the International Monetary Fund will be exempt, as will be interest on loans by foreign banks given at the preferential rates.

The tax law was in part tailored for U.S.-based multinational oil companies waiting to bid for rights to exploit Chinese offshore oil. Chinese authorities maintain

that "several key members of Con-gress" have requested that the committee take no action while Congress was in the process of adjourning for the year. (Mr. Regan was hospitalized Wednesday after

complaining of dizziness.) The committee was to have considered whether to authorize banks and thrift institutions to issue sev-

sider.

eral new kinds of savings certificates with no interest ceilings, a gradual climination of other such ceilings and possible changes in passbook savings interest rates. The committee's other members

United Press Inte

tions be postponed.

Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, and the heads of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the National Credit Union Administration. **Tug of War**

ing interest rates have put them in

deep trouble.

He said in a statement Tuesday

Traditional Approach

A plan to rush the proposal through the Senate and the House

on Tuesday apparently fell apart.

Supporters had planned to offer the moratorium as a rider to a non-

controversial, unrelated bill, but

nn appropriate vehicle could be found.

tug of war between two types of financial institutions over whether deregulation at this time is a good In the meantime, the House Energy and Commerce subcommittee Thrift institutions - savings on fossil and synthetic fuels was and loan associations and mutual taking the first step toward ad-vancing the bill in a more tradisavings banks - have lobbied hard against deregulation, arguing tional manner under which it that having to pay higher interest to savers would raise their costs at could not pass until the next session of Congress. a time when inflation and fluctuat-Rep. Brown said a wave of

mergers among oil companies threatened to sweep by so rapidly that the industry would be trans formed before an assessment could be made of the effects of such a transformation. He also indicated that some oil companies want the merger wave slowed because of fears of takeovers, perhaps by oil enterprises owned by foreign gov-

croments. A Senate bill similar to Rep. Brown's has the backing of Sen. Robert Packwood, Republican of Oregon, and Sen. Howard Cannon of Nevada, the chairman and ranking Democrat on the Commerce Committee.

WHAT DOES

MEAN

TO YOU?

ednesday. The receiver for timber importer Shin Asahigawa Co. said the company's outstanding balance of lia-

leuters

nese officials that China's exter that the law, which was drafted in liabilities are estimated at abo consultation with the U.S. Treasury Department, will meet the companies' prime concern by en-\$4.70 billion, Japanese governm sources said Wednesday in Toky abling them to offset tax paid in China against their domesuic tax li-Mr. Wang said this means Chi still has considerable room for a ditional borrowings from vanced countries for its devel Chinese Finance Minister Wang Bingquian meanwhile told Japament projects

Reagan Officials Postpone Further Bank Deregulation

By Donald H. May Rny Green, chairman of board of the U.S. League of S WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has proposed that any decision nn further deregula-tion of banks and thrift instituings Associations, applauded I Regan's call for a postponeme and said the league hoped it v

indicative of a conciliatory a tude on the part of many differ factions in which we can work gether for good legislation." Commercial banks strongly s Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said Tuesday in his role as chairman of the Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee ported gradual removal of inter that he would recommend post-

ceilings - in part because it wo put them in a better position compete with money man funds, operated by stock brok age houses. Such funds have gro in a few years from nothing \$185 billiou in deposits.

Major Disappointment

Llewellyn Jenkins, who is pr dent of the American Bankers sociation and vice chairman Manufacturers Trust in New Yo said Mr. Regan's decision to postponement was "a major dis pointment"

"First the administration's visers suggested that budget d cits don't matter and now cong sional leaders are suggesting deregulation doesn't matter," Mr. Jenkins.

Thrift industry officials went the White House and congressi al offices last week urging p ponement. Several groups of le lators in both the House and S ate have written letters urging

Rep. Jerry Patterson, Demos of California, had introduced a In the background was a major calling for a six-month morat um on action by the deregulat committee.

Among the specific steps committee was to have consider were new savings accounts which there would be no inter ceilings for deposits over \$5,0 Savings and loan spokesmen s that could cost their industry tween \$750 million and \$1 bill in higher interest costs



this month declared Shin As TOKYO — Japan's second big-gest corporate bankruptcy this gawa bankrupt with debts total 61.7 billion yen, following a p year has left debts of more than 6 longed slump in domestic timber billion yen (\$27.5 million) to formarket resulting from slow houseien banks, an official receiver said ing construction. The firm also enged in excessive capital spend-

time.

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The receiver added that a creditors' meeting is scheduled here for Feb. 2, but he said it may be diffi-

cult to settle all the debts at one

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the end of September totalled 6.25 billion yen, excluding loans guaranteed by Japanese banks.

The receiver said the debts in-cluded 2.32 billion yen to Banque Nationale de Paris, 740 million yen to Lloyds Bank International, 1.5 billion yen to Seattle First National Bank, 1.1 billion yen to Rainier National Bank, 280 million yen 10 Manufacturers Hanover, 200 mil-lion yen to United Overseas Bank of Singapore and 120 million yea to Chemical Bank. Banking sources estimated the

company's total debt to foreign banks at about 16 billion yer, of which the remainder is guaranteed by Japanese banks. The Tokyo district court earlier

U.S. Seeks Curbs On Third World In Textile Accord

Resters GENEVA — Peter Murphy, the chief U.S. textiles negotiator, said Wednesday that a multimation

pact governing textile trade might be renewed within the next few days, but he made clear his govern-

ment would be seeking curbs on imports from some Third World

Mr. Murphy said the United

The U.S. official was speaking

to journalists two days before an unofficial deadline for renewal of

the SI-nation Multi-Fiber Ar-rangement (MFA). The official deadline is Dec. 31.

A textiles committee of the Gen-

eral Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) has been trying

since Nov. 18 to reach a new ar-

80 W. German Firms

In Price-fixing Probe

rangement

line with the restrictive po-

States was strengthening its posi-

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Renor FRANKFURT — Eighty West German construction firms, in-cluding the industry leader Philipp Holzmann, are under state investi-gation for alleged price-fixing on contracts for Frankfurt's multipallion-dollar subway train system, The Hesse State Economics Ministry said Tuesday that more than 100 tenders on contracts from public and private contractors were involved, worth several hundred million Deutsche marks. The statement did not name the firms, but a spokesman for Philipp Holzmann said investigators had

visited the firm.

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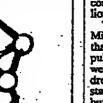




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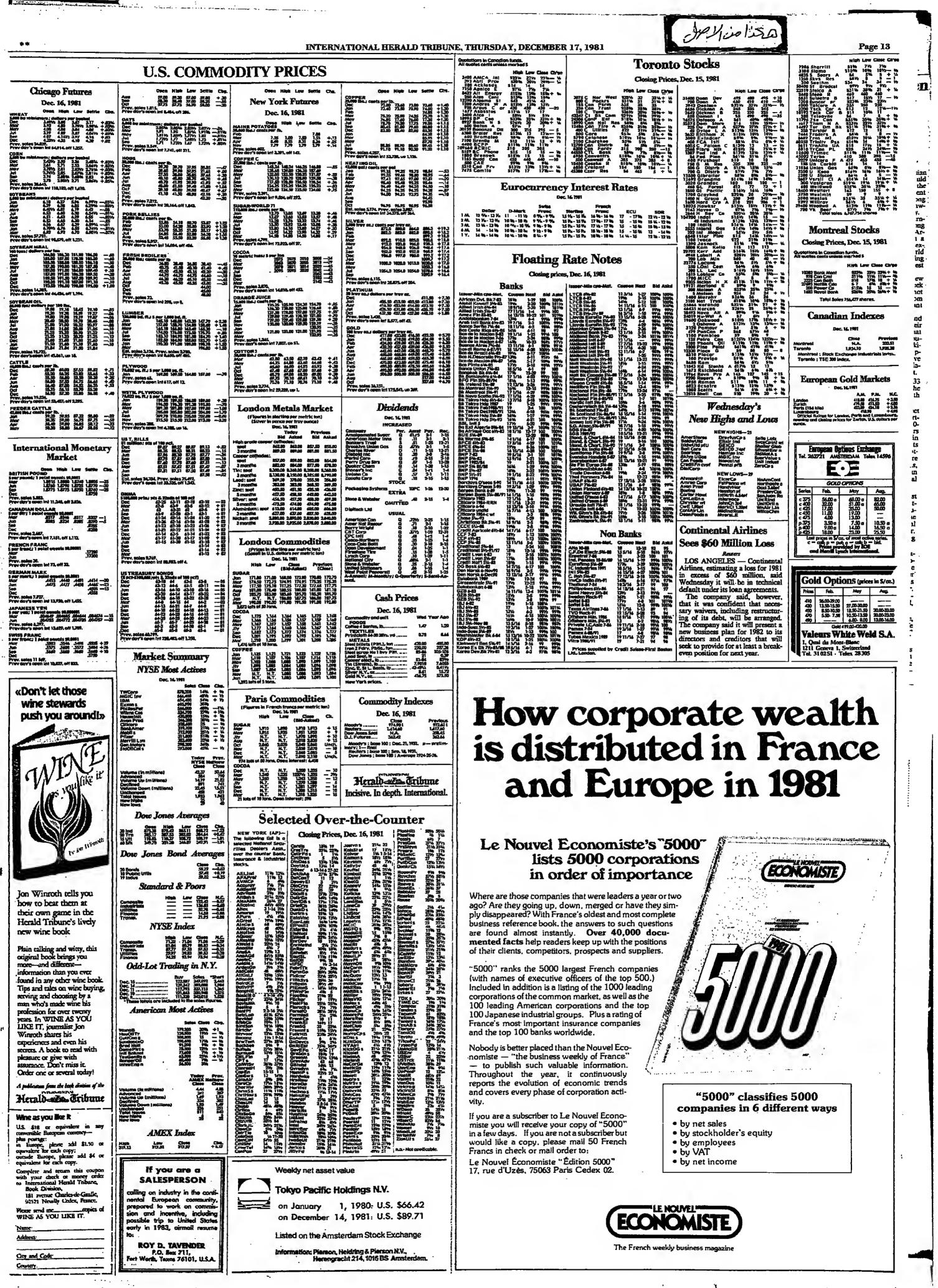
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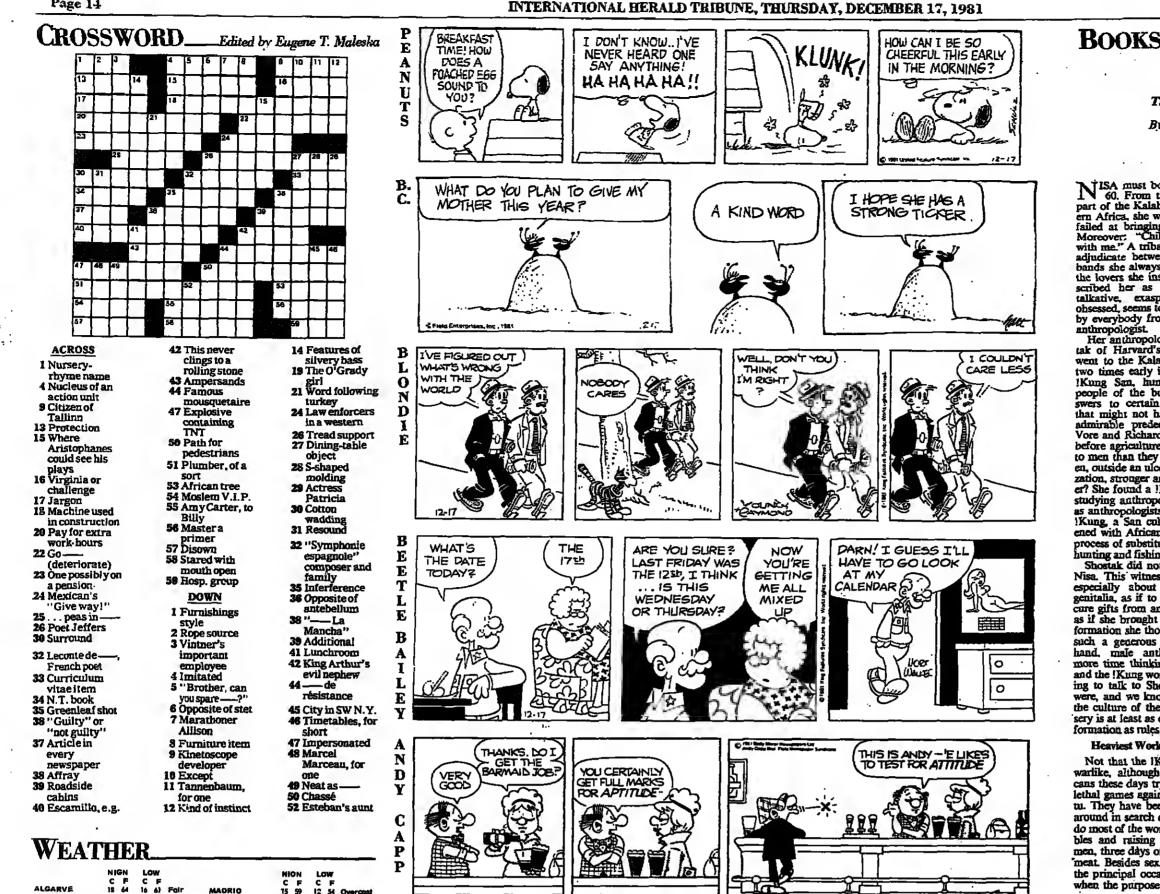




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Solution to Previous Puzzle



By Marjorie Shostak. Illustrated. 402 pp. \$20. Harvard Press, Cambridge, Mass. 02138. Reviewed by John Leonard

most do.

a woman."

to celebrate a marriage or a feast, it is

to exorcise sickness. Children breast-feed for the first 36.

Children breast-feed for the first 36. to 44 months of life, and have no gen-uine responsibilities until their middle wildebeest and girls to deliver babies alone on the road. Women have many rights, including relatively easy di-vorce, unknown to their contemporar.

ies in industrialized societies. Men spend more time with their children i than we might expect, although not as.

dren play sex games as if they knew, what they were doing, and they al-

Shostak isn't saying that Margaret

Mead was wrong; among the Kung as elsewhere, there is a male bias,

Meat is more important than vegeta-bles; the hunter is more equal than

the gatherer. Tribal politics depend on

a consensus — there are no competi-tions, collections, authority figures, inherited property or power — but

men are defeared to during the delib-erations, and they certainly talk to

and about women with an avuncular. ism that verges on contempt: "A

woman has no strength; you don't kill

bluster; there is no gender preference when new babies are born; extra-marital affairs on the part of both

husbands and wives are tolerated so

long as they are discreet; incest is ta-boo, like oral sex, and flexibility is the

single rule. To survive without priva-

cy, property or hierarchy, one must be flexible and one must share.

Lunar Children

All this is fascinating. The best and thropologists, like the best archaeologist

gists, are innar children, innocent, cu-

rious, troubled, twitchingly awars, ready to believe. The anthropologist seeks to explain survival; the archae-

ologist tries to imagine what failed to,

survive. They trade in buried secrets.

Shostak knows perfectly well that among the !Kung she has a reputation for asking intimate questions; she is being chuckled at. Conceding that,

she perseveres, doing her well-written ,

best in alternate chapters to acquaint us with everything the West thinks it knows about the Kalahari and a cul-

ture as old as the human race.

But most of the male fulmination is

12

NIS.4

The Life and Words of a !Kung Woman

a.

NISA must be pushing the age of 60. From the beginning, in her part of the Kalahari Desert of southpart of the Kalahari Desert of south-ern Africa, she was difficult: "People failed at bringing me up," she says. Moreover: "Children don't survive with me." A tribal headman, asked to adjudicate between one of the hus-bands she always refused and one of the lovers she insisted on taking, de-scribed her as "impossible." Nisa, talkative, exasperating and sex-obsessed, seems to have been indulged by everybody from her father to her

anthropologist. Her anthropologist, Marjorie Shos-tak of Harvard's Peabody Museum, went to the Kalahari for the first of two times early in 1969. Among the Kung San, hunting and gathering people of the bush, she sought an-swers to certain feminist questions that might not have occurred to her admirable predecessors, Irving De-Vore and Richard Lee. Were women, before agriculture, more nearly equal to men than they are now? Are women, outside an ulcerous Western civiliation, stronger and sexier and happi-er? She found a !Kung that had been studying anthropologists just as long as anthropologists had been studying Kung, a San colture already threat ened with African politics and in the process of substituting wage labor for hunting and fishing. Shostak did not at first quite trust

Nisa. This witness talked too much, especially about menstruation and genitalia, as if to curry favor and secure gifts from an eager investigator; as if she brought whatever exotic information she thought would intrigue such a generous ear. On the other hand, male anthropologists spend more time thinking about hierarchy, and the !Kung women were more will-ing to talk to Shostak than the men were, and we know from Frend that the culture of the bedroom and nursery is at least as decisive in character formation as rules of war games.

Heaviest Workload for Women

Not that the lKing were ever very warlike, although white South Afri-cans these days try to engage them in lethal games against the blacker Ban-tu. They have been too busy moving around in search of food. The women do most of the work, gathering vegeta-bles and raising children, while the men, three days of the week, hunt for meat. Besides sex, meat and rain are the principal occasions of happiness; when the purpose of the dance is not

Between those chapters, Nisa, speaks. She is, perhaps, too special, too flamboyant, too Faustian, but she enthralls. Listening first to Shostak and then to Nisa, we are undecrived. Yes, for a moment, the !Kung survive, . and we like them a great deal more than we would like the lk. But what price have they paid? Instead of high blood pressure, varicose veins and senility, they die of bronchitis, rheumatic fever and malaria. And they die young ---- nearly 50 percent of them before age 15. And, if Nisa is any ex-

ample, they will die unhappy, still confusing sex with food; trapped in an emotional economy of scarcity. This scrupulous, sad, exciting book suggests that we can't really dream

our way out of the bush or history.

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PRESENTING

THE POYAL

ENGINEER

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ALGIERS	25	77	16	61	Fair	MANILA	39	84	18	64	Foir	
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ANKARA	6	43	5	41	Roin	MIAMI	22	72	14	57	Fatr	
ATHENS	16	61	10	50	Overcust	MILAN	-	44	ĩ	24	Foggy	
AUCKLANO	23	73	15	57	Cloudy	MONTREAL	s	22	-2	28	Cloudy	
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8EIRUT	20	68	s	66	Showers	MUNICN	ĩ	34	s	32	Snow	
BELGRAOE	6	43	8	12	Roin	NAIROBI	23	73	14	57	Cloudy	
EERLIN		21	-16	3	Forgy	NASSAU	28	12	10	4	Cloudy	
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BRUDSELS	-	25	-7	19	Feir	NEW YORK		22	-2	28	Cloudy	
BUCHAREST	6	43	-1	30	FORCY	NICE	15	4	7	4	Fair	
BUOAPEST	0	32	-2	25	Snow	OSLO	-18	14	.17	5	Feir	
BUGNOS AIRES	25	77	14	57	Foir	PARIS	2	14		12		
CAIRO	22	73	14	57	Fair	PEKING	1	24	-		Feggy	
CAPE TOWN	27	51	13	55	Cloudy	PRAGUE			1	21	Faggy	
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CNICAGO		21	-13	9	Cloudy	REYKJAVIK	-2	28	-	25	Overcast	
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COSTA DEL SOL	22	73	6	61	Fair	ROME	16	61	1	52	Cloudy	
DAMASCUS	18	66	-1	30	Cloudy	SALISBURY	27	81	18	64	Feir	
OUBLIN	- 5	41	2	34	Overcost	SAO PAULO	28	82	29	68	Rain	
EOINBURGN	-1	30	-4	25	Forgy	SEOUL	2	37		21	FOODY	
FLORENCE	- 14	57		45	Overcast	SHANGHAI	11	52	5	41	Cloudy	
FRANKFURT	-4	25	-4	25	Foggy	SINGAPORE	24	79	22	72	Roalm	
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NOUSTON	19	66	- 4	39	Circudy	TEL AVIV	20	48	12	54	Foggy	
ISTANBUL	15	50	5	41	Foir	TORYO	12	54	3	37	Feir	
JERUSALEM	15	59	19	50	Overcost	TUNIS	22	72	12	54	Cloudy	
LAS PALMAS	32	73	17	63		VENICE	6	43		32	Foggy	
LIMA	25	77	10	64	Foggy	VIENMA	0	22	-	30	Snow	
LISBON	16	61	15	57	Rain	WARSAW	11	52	-17	1	Footy	
LONDON	2	34	1	30	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	- 4	39	-2	28	Cloudy	
LOS ANGELES	24	75	13	55	Fair	ZURICH	3	37	0	32	Overcost	

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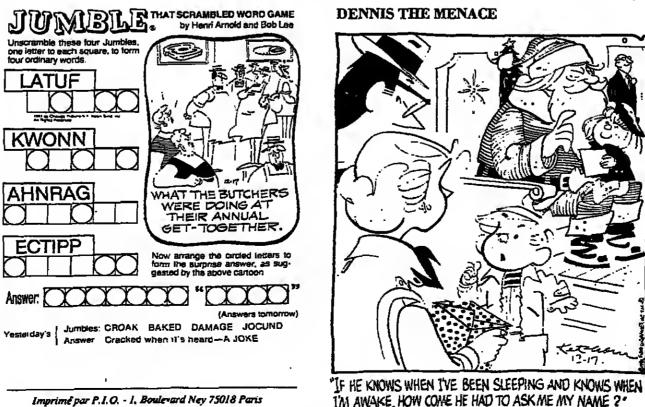
WELL

PONTJUST

STAND THERE

THE TROOPS

CALLOUT



PARDS TORE John Leonard is on the staff of The-New York Times. BRIDGE_ By Alan Truscott

EXACTLY half a century ago, the bridge players of New York were agog with expectation. It was the eve of the great challenge match between Sidney Lenz, the leading player among the established authorities who had held sway in the days of auction bridge and EW Culturation the head bridge, and Ely Culbertson, the brash upstart who was reaching a mass audience with his books on the new game of contract.

For the first and only time, bridge became regular front-page news, When play began Dec. 7, 1931, at New York's Hotel Chatham, hordes of reporters desperate for colorful ancodotes peered round screens at the four players and were kept at bay by the military efficiency of Lieut Alfred Gruenther, later to become head of N.A.T.O.

Culbertson played mainly with his wife, Josephine, and Lenz entirely with Oswald Jacoby until that young prodigy resigned dramatically, dis-turbed by the errors and criticians

generated by his veteran partner. This was rubber bridge rather than duplicate, leaving the luck of the deal to have its say. Culbertson claimed that his eventual victory by 8,980 points was a triumph for his methods. The public believed him, and the Cal-bertson system dominated the scene for two decades. But looking back with hindsight it might seem that bet-ter partnership understanding con-tributed more than any system to the

result. Lunz used a 4-3-2-1 point-count for valuation, and history has given him the last laugh, since Culbertson's honor-tricks have long since vanished into hinbo.

At 58, Lenz was 18 years older than his rival and showed signs of nervous-ness. On the first day, he arrived in a acss. On the first day, he arrived in a lay-down four no-trump contract. On viewing the dummy, he saw that six diamonds would have been easy. With this in mind, he proceeded to go down in his contract in the belief that dia-monds were trump — the first step on the road to the dissolution of the part-nership.

Lenz had a tendency to play in no-trump when he should have been in a suit, a weakness that Culbertson at-tributed to the system. On the second day, it happened again, on the di-agramed deal. Two diamonds, in the Lenz meth-od was turne but not forma sup-

od, was strong but not forcing, sug-gesting a good hand worth seven play-ing tricks. Perhaps Jacoby as South should have raised diamonds instead of bidding two no-trump. Perhaps Lenz should have rebid three dia-monds instead of committing the partnership to three no-trump. At any rate, the result was a foolish contract. In his section of the book of the

12-17.

match Calbertson concentrated on the bidding, pointing out that his methods would succeed easily. He suggested 1 diamonds — 2 diamonds — 5 diamonds, or 1 diamonds — 1 no-trump — 3 diamonds — 5 dia-monds. A response of one spade, the modere choice was not considered

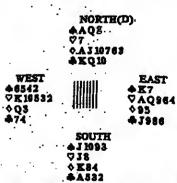
modern choice, was not considered, since the spades did not meet the Cul-bertson test of biddability. Some readers were no doubt puz-

sled by the fact that West led the heart six and that South made ten tricks. Culbertson did not explain, but Jacoby did, in his section of the book. Mrs. Culbertson had won the first

trick with the see and returned the six, the normal fourth-best. But instead of winning with the king and continuing. Culbertson allowed the jack to score and Jacoby took ten tricks.

Culbertson's play was based on the thought that Jacoby was likely to have begin with queen jack-nine-eight. He hoped his partner would regain the lead and lead hearts once again. This

defense was most unlikely to be effec-tive unless East held the diamond king: so, on balance, West was wrong. But it was a trap that only a good player would fall into. A modern ex-



Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: North East South West 20 Pass 3N.T. Pass INT. Pass Pase

West led the heart three."

WEST

*Q3

pert might return the four rather than the six, making it quite clear that he held length.

held length Jacoby mentioned that "game at spades would have been easy, al-though it could hardly have been bid." A modern player might bid it, for 1 diamond — 1 spade — 3 spade — 4 spade is a possible auction. And the play is not so easy. After two rounds of hearts forcing dummy to rulf, the right play is the spade queen, inhibiting a further heart lead from the defense.

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Still Tough, Still Loose, **Disciplining Athletes: Corporal Punishment, Major Problems** Joe Kapp's Back at Cal ered moderate and five classified

By Jim Murray

والمحاجبة الشبق ليفتونها الأوكري مراتية وقشع مغط

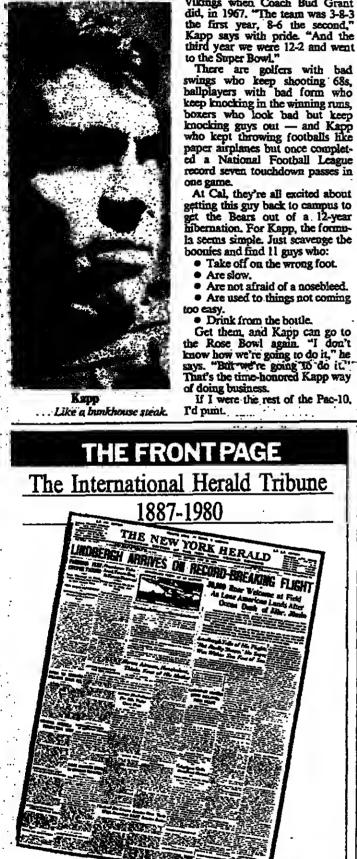
Las Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES - The Univerity of California ot Berkeley is an A stitution of higher learning full (Nobel laureates, published au-hors, social scientists, high court ustices. first-rate educators and tom-splitters. But its athletic imge comes into focus as two guys a leotards chasing a swan, always etting trounced by those silly sa-tages from USC or UCLA.

Cal had two choices, It could, ike the University of Chicago or he Los Angeles Rams, get out of ootball allogether. Or it could go at and hire the roughest, oughest, most macho coach it puld find and try to climb out of ts crinoline-and-old-lace image est, most macho coach it and get back to where it was when he Golden Bears were known as he "wonder teams."

Your first look at Joe Kapp, cal's new coach, might make you hink the Bears have gone too far. Capp looks like something right aff a pirate ship, a guy who could anpty a waterfront bar in Mar-cilles. Part Chicano and part Prussian, Kapp is tougher than a unkhouse steak.

First of all, there are the scars. Ine thing about Kapp: He never pothered to duck. His face has aught more things than an old atcher's mitt.

His escapades are legend. One right he took on the queen of the brooklyn Mafia in a fight over a tab in New York. He and a Min-iesota linebacker once trashed a bar in a fight that began over who was to blame for a defeat: Kapp insisted he was and teammate Lon-



nie Warwick insisted he was. On a night when the tequila was cold and the beer foamed, Kapp would fight over anything. And you could always tell which one was Kapp -

the one laughing. He was the unprettiest athlete who ever handled a football, a quarterback whose passes sailed through the air like shot ducks. Kapp had a better knuckleball than Hoyt Withelm. When Kapp reminded someone he also played basketball once, the querying re-joiner was, "Tell me: How do you throw a basketball end over end?"

Mixed Baggage

But however he did it, Kapp was winner. When he came to Cal as an undergraduate, the team was 1-9. Two years later, it was in the Rose Bowl. The Bears were beaten, but Kapp remembers it as a moral victory. "I took my little group of doctors, lawyers, engineers, social workers and poets to the Rose Bowl and we held a professional team from the Big 10 to 38

points Still, the pros were not impressed. "They drafted me 280th."

recalls Kapp. "They fell all over themselves drafting Randy Dun-can of Iowa, John Brodie of Stanford and Lee Grosscup of Utah, They got around to me on the 17th round and sent a map of how to

get to training camp." So Kapp jumped to Canada, where the British Columbia Lions were not much better than Cal's Bears. But within three years, Kapp had them in the Grey Cup. And in the fourth year, they won

Kapp came to the Minneosta Vikings when Coach Bud Grant did, in 1967. "The team was 3-8-3 the first year, 8-6 the second," Kapp says with pride. "And the third year we were 12-2 and went

There are golfers with bad keep knocking in the winning runs, boxers who look bad but keep knocking guys out - and Kapp paper airplanes but once complet-ed a National Football League

At Cal, they're all excited about getting this guy back to campus to get the Bears out of a 12-year hibernation. For Kapp, the formula seems simple. Just scavenge the boonies and find 11 guys who:

Are used to things not coming

Pittsburgh from playoff contention in the AFC Central with a 17-10 victory Sunday and the Cowboys (12-3) elinched the NFC East with a 21-10 victory over Philadelphia. The 49ers (12-3) had already

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LOS ANGELES-Recoiled Andre SL Lo

enter, from New Horses of the Ame

N.Y. ISLANDERS-R

KANSAS CITY-Ploced Jerry Biggion acker, and Todi Thomas, center, on the le genue list, Signed James Murphy, wide r

souri C

wrapped up the title in the NFC West

By Neil Amdur New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sometime in the next few weeks, Dolores Vorhies and her son Tim will submit a proposal to New Jersey legislators to ban physical punishment drills in sports throughout the state. sions "a complete coverup." • Lucias Mitchell, basketball coach at Norfolk State University, "You have to try to make people

aware and coaches too that it doesn't necessarily make a person tough by punishing them or doing something extra," Mrs. Vorhies said recently. "It kills them."

Four years ago last month, Bob Vorhies, a promising freshman football player at Virginia Po-lytechnic Institute, died after com-pleting a series of punishment ment included having to sit in 30-degree temperature for four hours outside a locked gymnasium. · Earlier this month the head soccer coach and two assistants at drills for a dormitory incident. An a Toms River (N.J.) high school ont-of-conrt settlement was reached between the family and were dismissed because they allowed seniors to physically abuse freshmen in a hazing rite. New Jer-sey state law prohibits hazing. school last August; one of the conditions bans physical punishment drills from VPI football practices.

Although the rate of deaths and catastrophic football injuries has dropped significantly in recent years, the delicate relationship between coach and athlete rem dogged by complex problems. Some of the year's more dramatic developments

· Lambert Reed, head football coach at Morris Brown College in Atlanta, was suspended after strik-ing one of his players across the back of his shoulder pads with an ax handle in the locker room in October, Reed has said his dream was to make Morris Brown "the black Notre Dame," a collegiate football power. A five-member investigative committee has been interviewing athletes, students and coaches and is expected to hand

down its findings soon. · Ben Warrington, a high school player in Aurora, Colo, filed a complaint against his coach, Kenneth Milano, charging assault and battery during a Sept. 19 pun-ishment drill. The trial is scheduled Jan. 18.

• A group of parents in Mobile, Ala. charged the football coach at Shaw High School with excessively long practices and punishment drills this fall that contributed to 41 minor injuries - seven consid-

The coach-athlete relationship as major by the team trainer. A has undergone various shifts in alcounty school system inquiry ab-solved the coach. Henry Hardy, titudes. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, athletes rebelled against but the leader of the parents' group termed the study's conclulong-standing authoritarian practices administered by many coaches. Now, increased media exposure, recruiting and financial

pressures and outside social influresigned Oct. 30 after four players ences have forced coaches to redehad quit and all 12 team members fine the bottom line with athletes had written the university's admin-- while still trying to protect their istration charging Mitchell with "demeaning and inhumane treat-ment." The players said the treatpride and won-lost records. Bill Raftery, who resigned last month as head basketball coach at

Seton Hall University after 10 sea-sons, suspended four players, including three starters, in January, 1980, for curfew violations. Dis-cussing how athletes had changed, he recalled one player who approached him several years ago about starting ahead of a teammate

Did you tell him how

felt?" Raftery said, asking the dis-grunted athlete whether he had confronted his peer. "No.

"Well, you tell him and then come back and see me."

Honesty is a shortcoming among today's athletes, Raftery says, and his assessment shared by many coaches. Joe Mullaney, who has coached basketball at the professional and collegiate level, says athletes who are treated royally in high school and on playgrounds believe they are better than they actually are. As a result, the inability to accept true talent evaluation puts the athlete in conflict with the coach - and the coach in a "defensive position trying to defend

his judgments." The thin line between disciplining athletes and subjecting them to physical abuse has become one of the most controversial aspects of

the current coach-athlete crisis. Dr. James P. Knochel of the Universi-ty of Texas Health Science Center

id coaches who inflict exhaustive drills as a punishment for excessive

arilaultal

drinking escapades risk serious injuries to the schletes. "We've seen situations where young athletes go out, play sports. drink, get hung over, don't eat reg-ularly, come back to practice a day or two later and then get injured in

a workout," Knochel said. "If you starve the cell and then induce extreme amounts of exercise, it can induce injury and even stop the beart." Asked how much coaches and

athletie administrators were aware of this potentially dangerous syn-drome, Knochel said, "probably "Ife tog The credibility of these studies was thought by a person with knowledge of the Vorhies case to be a major factor in VPI's choosing to settle with the family, even after a Virginia grand jury had re-ported oo "neglect or wrongdoing" in the after-practice drill adminis-tered to Vorhies and later de-

Baker, then an assistant coach.

The drill went as follows:

yard runs.

suspension or a verbal tongue-las ing would have been sufficient. "I think he ought to be fired,"

said Jerry Warrington, the athlete's father. "I think others who allowed it to happen should also be fired."

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According to Warrington, five days after the alleged training violation Milano ordered his son to run through a gantlet of other players. In addition to his son being tackled by his teammates, Warrington contends Milano struck the boy on the face ("with the heel of both hands") and inciled the team into ahusing his son with such intensity that the bruises required treatment at a local hospi-

Interview Declined

Milano declined attempts to be interviewed by The New York Times. But in his civil complaint. filed Oct. 5, he claimed "the disciplinary exercise, while in some re-spects lacking in organization, was at all times under control, and while the use of the gantlet drill involved physical contact, that contact was in no way different, in scribed .as "routine" by Marvin quality and quantity. [from] the physical contact routinely involved and legally allowed in the practice for and conduct of the game of

Ten 50-yard sprints. Ten 100-yard sprints, with both the sprint and return to the starting line to be football. Any contact between players beyond that normally incompleted in 30 seconds. Fifty pushups. Fifty situps. Two 100volved or allowed was not directed, suggested, sanctioned or antici-pated by plaintiff." yard "bear crawls," in which the player skitters on his hands and Dolores Vorhies said nobody feet without allowing his knees to watched her son Bob more than

touch the ground. Four other 100she and her late husband, Jerome, who, she felt, "grieved himself to death" in February, 1980, over the This exercise came after Vorhies had practiced for several bours and had run 10 100-yard wind stressful events. "This isn't unique, what hap-pened to Bob," she said. "It hapsprints at the end of the regular

session. pens all over the country, and they Parents and students at Overland High School in Aurora, Colo., remain divided over Milano's tactics for dealing with Warrington, a starting senior middle guard, who had broken training roles by hosting a post-game "beer party." Sup-porters say Milano risked losing the confidence of other team members if he had not disciplined

"Now that the suit is settled, I want to hold meetings, talk to par-ents. Everybody tells me it's im-possible to get legislation enacted, that I'll get no encouragement. But Warrington. Opponents insist that I'm going to try."

Lambert Reed, left, who had been suspended for using an ax handle to discipline one of his football players, watched Greg Thompson coach the Morris Brown team in its final game of 1981. **Hopefuls Still Crowd the NFL Playoff Picture**

over Dallas if Philadelphia loses at home to St. Louis - or, if the Ea-

NEW YOK - With the Cincinnati Bengais, Dallas Cowboys and gles win, with a loss by Green Bay San Francisco 49ers having won National Football League divito the 9-5-1 Jets Sanday in New York. Washington (7-8) still has an outside playoff chance. sional races, two divisions are still NFC Central: Detroit and Tamundecided in the American Conpa Bay, both 8-7, play Sunday in Pontiac, Mich., for the title. ference and one in the National as the NFL heads into its final week of regular season play.

Green Bay is also 8-7 but cannot win the division unless the Lions and Buccaneers tie. The Packers The 11-4 Bengals eliminated can gain a wild-card by beating the Jets or a loss by the Giants. With Atlanta's loss Monday

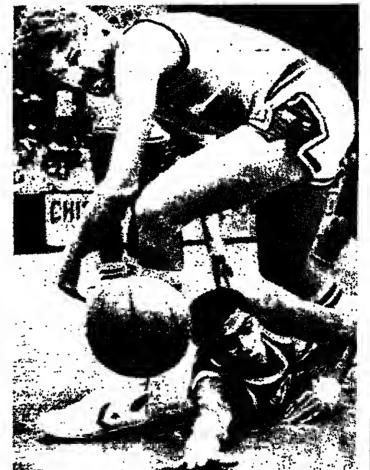
night, Minnesota (7-8) remains in contention for a wild-card spot. NFC West: Atlanta (7-8) must

defeat Cincinnati Sunday to stay

If the Jets beat the Packers, New York will get a wild-card berth. If the Jets lose, they can still go make the playoffs if San Diego (9-6) loses or ties Oakland Monday

AFC Central: No team other than Cincinnati will make the playoffs.

AFC West: Denver (10-5) can



clinch the title Sunday with a victory in Chicago. If Denver loses, San Diego can win the division by beating Oak-

land (the Chargers would win on the basis of a better record within the division). Either team could qualify for a

wild-card berth, but only if the Jets

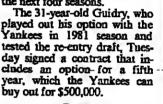
ported \$1 million per year for the next four seasons. buy out for \$500,000.

Bonns

Guidry: \$1 Million a Year The Associated Press NEW YORK - Pitcher Ron

Guidry, the No. 1 prize in baseball's 1981 free agent re-entry

draft, has decided to stay with the New York Yankees for a contract that will pay him a re-The 31-year-old Guidry, who



×(





cover it up. Something bappens to the boy, the parents are poor, they pay off the parents and then it's all lorgotten. But I can't forget.

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Miami (10-4-1) and Buffalo (10-AFC East: Miami and Buffalo 5), both winners Sunday, are as-sured of at least wild-card berths meet in Miami Saturday for the title in the AFC, as is 9-6 Philadelphia

in the NFC.							
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U.S. College Football Bowl Schedule

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an Slate (\$2-11 vs. Brigham Youns (18-	Mississipol State (7-4-6) vs. Konsos (8-3-6). Presci Bowł
Seturday	West Virginio (1-3-3) vs. Fiorido (7-4).
California Road	Sinebaset South
3-0) vs. San Jose State (9-2-0).	Michigan 18-3-0) vs. UCLA (7-3-1). Jog. 1
Toese fire Band	Cotton Band
7-4-0) vs. Southern Mississippi (9-1-11.	Alaborna (9-1-1) vs. Taxos (9-1-1),
Dec. 25	Fiesto Bend
Sive-Gray Classic	Penn Store (9-2-0) vs. Southern Colliornia (1 Rose Save
Dec. 36 See Rent	lava (5-3-0) vs. Washington (9-3-0). Orasys Seel
(4-4-1) vs. Houston (7-3-11,	Mebricator (9-7-8) vs. Clarason (114-0). Seven Bowl
Octor Bent	Georgia (10-1-0) vs. Pthsbarsh 110-1-0).
(8-3-0) vs. North Corolina (9-2-0).	East-West Shrine Game.
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LEGATY BONK	Jesst. 16
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Transactions

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NBA's Aguirre Sidelined

The Associated Press

DALLAS - Rookie forward Mark Aguirre, leading scorer for the National Basketball Association's Dallas Mavericks, underwent surgery Tuesday on a broken right foot and will be out of action for about eight weeks, a team spokesman said. Againe was ri, Left injured in a game Dec. 9.

Raging Bull Coby Dietrick and cowed Cavalier Mel Bennett scrambled for a loose ball in the opening minutes of an NBA game Tuesday night. Chicago prevailed over Cleveland, 98-89.

The left-hander also is believed to have received a halfmillion dollar signing bonus. Guidry was selected by 17 teams in last month's draft, but bad maintained from the start that he wanted to remain in New York, where he has compiled an 87-34 career record in five full seasons.

Guidry has been the most successful pitcher in the American League over the last four years with 71 victories. Only Steve Carlton of the Philadelphia Phillies has that

many victories over that span. Yankee High

Guidry was 11-5 last season. pushing his career won-loss percentage to .719 - the best in Yankee history. In 1978, he was unanimous winner of the Cy Young Award when he posted a 25-3 record with a 1.74 carned run average.

That season stamped him as one of baseball's finest pitchers. He was working then at a bar-gain-basement salary of same incentive everytime," he \$200,000.

said. "I have a lot of pride. "I think I got what's fair," he added. "I'm not ashamed of Guidry said his new contract. would not alter his approach to pitching. "Whether I make \$1 million

what J got. "I think the Yankees wanted or \$100,000, I go out with the me as badly as I wanted them."

Ron Guidr

... Still a Yankee

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Art Buchwald **Compassionate Gesture**

W passionate gesture, Presi-dent Reagan has reversed his hard-line policy toward the shard-ut wathcads to an it with the shard-out wathcads to an it with the shard-WASHINGTON - As a comline policy toward the air traffic armed or not." controllers who went out on strike. They can apply for jobs with the government, but they will not be permitted to practice their trade.

This gesture, coming at a time when the goverament agencies have been or-

dered to lay off everyone they possibly can, has caused some skepticism among unemployed air controllers, who think Reagan's 2 de 1 annonncement Buchwald was a bad joke.

But my friend Ted Britt, an air controller, who never gave up be-lieving in Santa Claus, went down to the nearest U.S. employment office the morning after the President's magnanimous pardon. * • •

"I'm an air controller who went out on strike and I would like a government job."

Wait a minute, Benedict Arwait a minute, beneater Ar-nold. President Reagan didn't promise you a job. He just promised you could apply for one providing it had nothing to do with your specialty, which is guid-ing airclance 7 ing airplanes.

Okay, I'd like to sign up for a position as a scientist at the Na-tional Institutes of Health."

"What are your qualifications?" "I have none, I don't even know how to use a microscope. But since President Reagan doesn't want us to practice our trade, I figure being a scientist would be a lot of fun." "Do you realize that we've had

to lay off qualified scientists at NIH because of budget cuts?" "Well, Reagan could always make them air controllers."

"I'm sorry, but there are no openings at NIHL is there any other position in the government you would like to apply for?"

Peak Earnings in China

Reders PEKING - China earned more than 5.7 million yuan (\$3.3 million) this year from opening up its mountains to foreign climbers and tourists, the newspaper Sports News reported. China opened its mountains to foreigners in late

out warhcads to see if they were

"That's very specialized work. One mistake and you could wipe out Denver." "I'm sure I could get the hang of

it. Let me practice on a few loaded B-52s and I'll get the drift of it."

"We didn't think it out. If Mr. Reagan is going to let us go to work for the government again, why doesn't he let us do what we were trained to do? After all you would think he would want to get the aviation industry back to full capacity."

"Drew Lewis, his transportation secretary, promised the people now working in the towers that they would never have to work beside a striking air controller again. He has to think of the morale of the people manning the towers

"But a lot of them are supervisors who would be delighted to go back to their old jobs. The ones having no one to supervise," Britt

"Lewis maintains the supervithat you people can't return to your old jobs. You controllers working at your specialty ever again. Reagan may forgive but he doesn't forget."

"Okay, if he feels that strongly about it, I'd like to apply to be a federal judge." "I don't see anything in the reg-ulations against that. Fill out this application and we'll process it." "What are my chances of getting

the job?" "I would say very good as long as you eliminate yourself from any

air controller cases." "That's no problem," Britt said. "Maybe it's time I took up a new profession. At least as a federal judge you don't have to stand on your feet all day long."

New York Times Service NEW YORK — "Everybody loves you attach By Robert Palmer

been loved by just about every-

Books about Lennon were

hastily thrown together and

snatches of Beatles songs,

glimpses of John F. Kennedy

and other early-'60s icons and

could comment on these out-

pourings of love, it would un-

"I'm sick and tired of hearing

doubtedly be unprintable.

passing of an era.

body, indiscriminately.

1. Sec. 1.

N loves you when you're six foot in the ground," John Len-non sang in 1974 on his album "Walls and Bridges." As usual, be was being trenchant, and as usual, he was right. He was loved by millions when he was alive, but since Dec. 8, 1980, when he was shot down, it seems he has

The president has issued orders that a striking air controller may not go within a mile of an airplane. When you people went out, you should have realized that."

rushed into print. They were all "tributes," "remembrances," testimonials to what a wonderful artist and all-round wonderful guy he was. The anniversary of the shooting has brought forth a torrent of radio and television "tributes," many exercises in nostalgia-by-the-book: film clips from "A Hard Day's Night,"

DOW.

I've talked to are sick and tired of said.

sors now working in the towers are happier than they've ever been before. The pilots are thrilled with the new system and safety has nev-er been higher. Even the airlines, who are losing their shirts because of flight cutbacks, are overjoyed don't have a wing and a prayer of

* * *

Beatle John. Lennon was justly proud of his work with the Beatles, but he did

lieve in me, in Yoko and me. The dream is over." In retrospect, it's evident that

Lennon was chipping away at the Beatles' four-lovable-montops



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1981

The Real Way to Remember Lennon

John Lennon: A flood of indiscriminate tributes.

newsreel voices lamenting the when the Beatles should have when the Beatles should have been on top of the world, he wrote and sang "Help!" — and he meant it. When Paul McCart-ney was writing "Yesterday," Lennon was writing "Norwegian Wood," a thinly velled account of an extramarital affair. The Cincinnati Pops Orches-tra, the hammy belter David Clayton Thomas and the pop singer Roberta Flack, none of whom have the remotest relationship to rock 'n' roll as Lennon perceived and created it, brought "A Tribute to John Lennon: A Concert in His Memory" to Ra-dio City Music Hall, If Lennon

the constraints he had felt as a member of the Fab Four, he no heroin addiction and the torment of withdrawal. On his "Plastic things from uptight shortsighted narrow-minded hypocritics," Leanon practically shricked on

his second post-Beatles album, "Imagine." Now that was Lensecurity and his continuing feelings of isolation and paranoia. His next album, "Imagine," posed some of the most difficult non - opinionated, outspoken, engaged and combative. The major fallacy of most of the "tribquestions and confronted some utes" is that they are tributes to of the most bitter realizations that a pop singer has ever grap-

his best to torpedo the myth, be-ginning with his first post-Beatles album, "John Lennon/Plastic Ono Band," in 1970. "How can I give love when I "I don't believe in Beatles," he announced on that album in a song called "God": "I just beyou can't hide is when you're

were playing the music for the sake of the music. And look at the things that have come out of the '60s - health food, therapies, meditation, all these things have become mainstream."

Those who choose to love Lennon by attempting to sanitize his memory can cite the domestic sweetness of "Double Fantasy," the "comeback" album he made with his wife in the months before his death Leanon finally seemed at peace with himself, and his songs reflected that truthfully; the album's tougher, more questioning songs were by Ono.

But "Double Fantasy" was not Lennon's final piece of work. The night of his death he had finished work on Ono's "Walking on Thin Ice," a profoundly dis-turbing song, full of foreboding. - Encouraged by favorable re-views of her contributions to "Double Faniasy," Lennon pulled out the stops on "Thin Ice." He helped Ono craft an arrangement that was as abrasively up-to-the-minute as any newwave disk, and he contributed one of the most violent, wrenching guitar solos in the history of rock 'n' roll.

According to Ono and to the Lennons' co-producer, Jack Douglas, Lennon saw "Walking on Thin Ice" as the beginning of a new phase in his music, a phase more in line with the provocative lyrics and astringent musical tex-tures of albums like "Plastic Ono utes lavished on him since his death have failed to grapple with Band" and "Imagine." One night shortly before his A recent review of "The Play-

death, Leanon talked at some length and with considerable pride about the dissonant, howling feedback solos he had contributed to some of Ono's most extreme disks in the early '70s. He expressed the desire to indulge in such brinksmanship again, and he and Ono said they intended to follow up "Double Fantasy" with records that would grow more and more experimental and challenging.

Lennon enjoyed stirring things up. There was something almost anarchic in his quick, unrestrained laughter, something that wanted to test the limits of the situation behind his most relaxed smile. It's the wildness of the laughter, the challenge bo-hind the smile that I'll remember, and love. Beatle John belongs to an era that is gone now, but hon-est, ornery John Lennon belongs PEOPLE: Doctor Detuns Sungary For 'Elephant Woman' **Doctor Details Surgery**

cause of heavy blood loss. That will probably be done six to 12 months from now. And there will Lisa HL, the "elephant woman" who underwant surgery in Philedelphia last week to reconstruct be probably be smaller operations. her deformed face, was reported in after that to make accessary cor-rections." Whitaker said the sursatisfactory condition, but not ready yet to look into a mirror. geons took out two of Lisa's ribs." "She can't really see herself beusing the bone and cartilege from cause of the swelling, and that won't entirely disappear until may-be six months down the road," said Dr. Linton A. Whiteker, the the leg to fashion & new nose; and also removed flesh and skin from under the breast and from the. thigh to fill voide left by the siles principal plastic surgeon. He held a press conference to review the excised tumors. nine-hour operation that required 38 pints of blood, nearly five times as much as the patient's body holds. "She won't look pormal in appearance. It is likely she would be conspicuous enough that people might say something. But we think the improvement will be quite striking, and actually will have a great effect psychologically," Whi-taker said. "We will be able to see if she can still smile after a couple of weeks," he added, noting that the surgery to remove the tumors necessitated cutting through most of the facial nerves and muscles. There will certainly be scars, ex-"There will certainly be scars, ex-tending under and above the eyes, above the ears, across the top of the head. These scars may be only slightly visible or not, depending on her body chemistry." The pa-ticut, whose family described the surgery on Dec. 9 as both "a night-mare" and "a dream come true," mare" and "a dream come true," actually received a total of 54 actually received a total of 54 pounds of liquid, including the blood, albumen, saline and dex-trose solutions, and platelets to as-sist clotting. Lisa H. is a pseudo-nym for the 21-year-old woman, who suffers from a genetic disor-der known as neurofibromatosis that caused vascular, nonmalignant tumors to grow all over her face and head. She had undergone 11 previous operations, all before age 10, to remove scattered rumors, which grew back, but the radical nature of the current procedures - not possible until recently - raised hope that the vascular growths had finally been all cut away. "We hope there was a plateau to the tumors and that they will not return." Whitaker, said. "The biggest was the size of my thumb. We removed hundreds of bumps and humps." Whitaker said the woman probably would be hospitalized for two more weeks. In the surgery, the team of eight

Sir Adrian Book, 92-year-old doyen of British conductors, has 5-nally retired. Although his last ap-pearance in public was in 1977, Sir Adrian, champion of late romantic composers and especially of the music of Sir Edward Elgar, has us-til recently continued work in the recording studies. But his secretary recording studio. But his secretary, Gwendoline Beckett, announced: "Long years of standing up coa-ducting have put a strain on his back and he can now walk only ; with the aid of sticks. He now spends his time answering the little correspondence he still receives, and listening to music, something to which he was not previouslyable to give so much time.". A partial shipport of Nancy Reagan's new china is due at the White House before Christmas, but plans for an official unveiling but plans tor an output and the being shelved because of the controversy shelved because of the controversy the purchase has generated, "I have intentionally not wanted to be knowledgeable on that subject." said one White House aide, who requested anonymity. "It will not be anything but initating." When the china does arrive, there'll be no new table linens to go with it de-spite the "terrible tablecloth crisis" alieged recently by social secretary. Mattie Brandon. In an attempt to

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bay down the episode, the first iady's press secretary, Shein Tate, said abe "couldn't get excited, about tableclothis," and refused to find out whether any had been do-nated since Brandon's remarks. . . .

Science writer Isaac Asimov has signed a contract to promote the high technology products of Radio Shack, a subsidiary of Tandy Corp. The Trady contract follows the pattern set by other electronics, companies that have sought endoctors, cut out the tumors, removed a discased left eye three times normal size, rebuilt the nose dorsements this year from celebri-ties, including Bill Coaby for Texas Instruments, George Plington for Mattel and Dick Cavett for Apple and eyelids, and realigned her ears. "We accomplished four-fifths of what we had set out to do," Whitaker said. "We had to stop short -

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work into their "tribute" medleys. But to many longtime ad-mirers, they are the Lennon songs, the true measure of the At the same time, they are not the whole story. Lennon somehow managed to be both an acer-bic, hardheaded analyst of him-self and his times, and a cock-And once he was freed from eyed optimist. Most of the trib-

longer felt the need to thinky will anything. In 1969, he wrote and recorded "Cold Turkey," an ac-count of his first brush with either of these extremes. boy Interviews With John Lennon and Yoko Ono" is typical. Lennon's soul-searching candor, it says, is "often rather embar-Ono Band" album, he sang about his mother's death, his early inrassing." His optimism is dis-missed as "the requisite shoveling of cosmic gundrops, the gra-tuitous harping on Peace and Love and Living in the Now."

pled with.

just don't know how to give?" he asked. "How can I give love when love is something I ain't never had?" In order to "be somebody," he counseled, "you got to shove." And he warned that while "you can hide your face behind a smile, one thing

crippled inside." These aren't the Lennon songs

The West

How Lennon would have

hated being patronized in this manner! "As if love and peace

were invented in the '60s." he

snorted in an interview a month

before his death. "As if Gandhi

didn't exist or Christ didn't exist.

Naiveté is something the media

We told you they were all stu-pid, those hippics. They were so naive. The reality is disco and drugs and "A Clockwork

Orange," you see." "But the naiveté is to buy the idea that the '60s were naive. The

attributed to the '60s, by saying: